

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

the newsweekly for pharmacy

Greetings

• • •

to all our friends at Home
and Overseas



INTER-ALIA PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES LTD.

(Incorporating ROBERTS & CO. of Bond St., London, W.1.)

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**Council
re-considers
S4a policy**

**New UCA
president
installed**

**A bright
outlook
at Gala**

**Harrison
medallist's
proposals**

**The Red Cross
symbol in
pharmacy**



Why Napoleon rarely smiled.

Exiled on St. Helena. Napoleon had little to smile about. Already plagued by fatal stomach pains, he also suffered toothache.

On 16th November 1817, after a year of agony, he fearfully agreed to the extraction of one offending tooth—an operation that was accomplished with the Emperor seated on the floor!

Which was bad luck. Because in that age of dental neglect, Napoleon was an exception. After shaving himself each morning (an exertion necessitated through fear of assassination) he relaxed while his valet brushed the imperial teeth.

The make of the toothbrush is uncertain, although Addis had made their first over 40 years earlier. Since then we've

produced over 1,000 millions and arrived at the perfect answer for the 1970s—the **Wisdom Gem**.

The Gem has a brilliantly conceived arrangement of paired tufts, to get right between your teeth and wiggle out decay-causing food particles. Resilient, durable tufts that are tapered for even better penetration.

Just two of the refinements that might have pleased Napoleon. And why our Gem is the toothbrush for today.

The Wisdom Gem



The world's best toothbrush. Made in England by Addis of Hertford.

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

112th year of publication Vol. 194 No. 4738

The newsweekly for pharmacy

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A Benn Group Journal



Mr H. G. Moss is to be a member of
the Pharmaceutical Society's Statutory
Committee (see p 824)

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News from Beecham

A new product. A new formulation. And a big new advertising campaign.

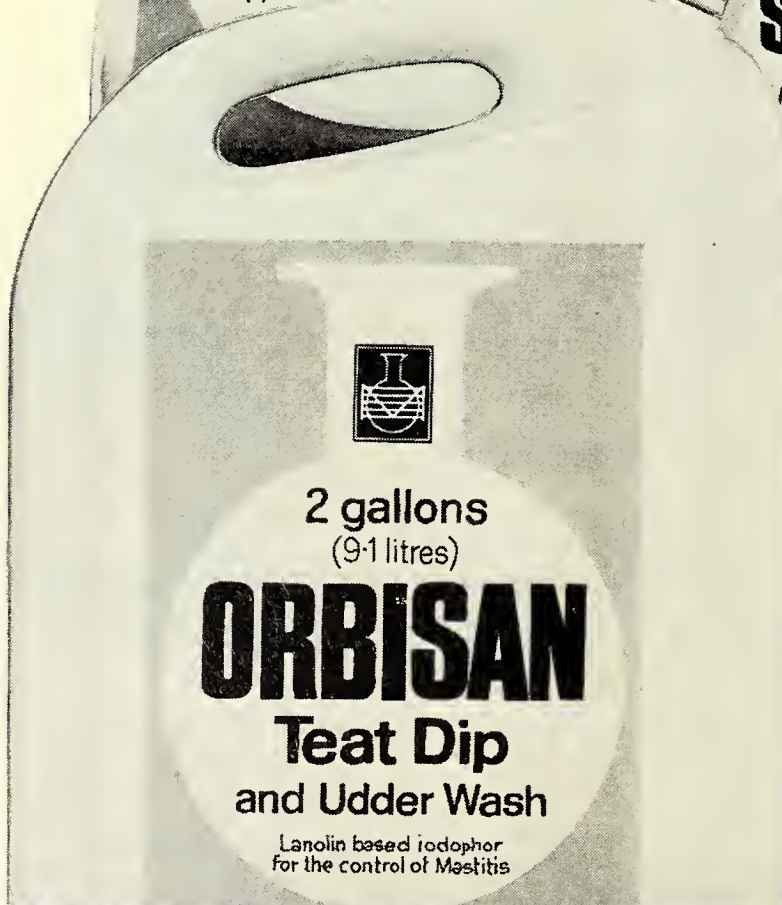
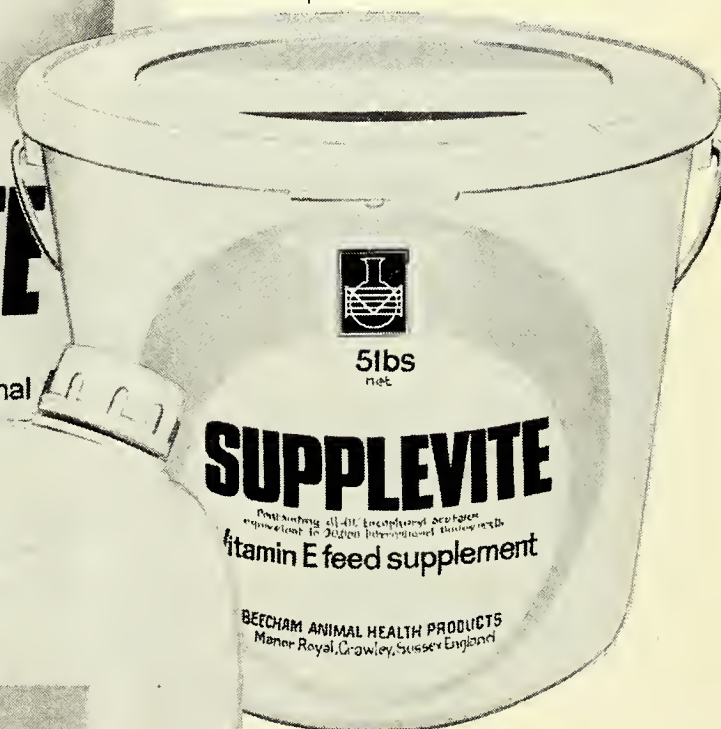
New customers for Equivite

This comprehensive nutritional supplement for peak fitness and condition in horses is already well known. Now it is being advertised to trainers, breeders, riders and owners at every level.



New formula Supplevite

It is recommended for improved fertility and performance in horses. The widely used Beecham Vitamin E Feed Supplement has been re-formulated to be even more palatable. The price per lb has been reduced. Supplevite is now available in attractive, re-usable pails.



New Orbisan Teat Dip & Udder Wash

— specially formulated to help control mastitis. Orbisan is the logical complement to Orbenin intramammaries, brand leaders in the treatment of mastitis.

Extensive advertising for these products starts right away. Each advertisement refers customers to Agricultural Merchants and Chemists. Be ready to meet the demand.

Orbisan Teat Dip & Udder Wash.
Carton of 2 x 2 gallons (plus free teat cups)
Equivite Carton of 10 x 5 lb bags
Supplevite 5 lb pails

Price list and further information from:



Beecham Animal Health Products

Beecham House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. 01-560 5151

Council adopt new policy on S4A scripts

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have decided not to go ahead with plans, supported by the British Medical Association, that pharmacists should, where necessary, enter the dose on Schedule 4A prescriptions, provided the prescriber's intentions were known.

The decision to go ahead, taken at the Council's November meeting was reversed at the December one when a motion by Mr J. P. Kerr calling on Council to reconsider its policy concerning the prescription requirements for Schedule 4A poisons and to discuss with the medical profession any changes in policy that were considered desirable was carried.

Mr Kerr said that Council was agreed that it should be Society's policy that there must be a dose on every medicine and that pharmacists could not be allowed to continue being placed in a position of illegality because of omissions by someone else.

Unfortunately, the solution adopted the previous month would continue that situation.

Mr Kerr suggested that when permission of the doctor was sought to put the dose on a prescription it was usually difficult to get in touch with him and the pharmacist could not spare the time to do so.

One way of getting over the problem would be to remove the requirement that the dose should be included on prescriptions for Schedule 4A poisons.

Good October for chemists

The average weekly volume of sales by chemists and photographic goods dealers in October showed a 10 per cent increase over the same month in 1969 according to the monthly figures published by the Department of Trade and Industry.

All sectors showed advances. The multiples did best with a 14 per cent increase. Independents were 6 per cent up, while the Co-operatives went ahead by 3 per cent.

Actual indices (on the basis, 1966 = 100) were:

All retailers	117	+10
Independents	113	+6
Multiples	125	+14
Co-operatives	87	+3

These figures do not take into account receipts under the National Health Service.

Action on 'drug fraud' allegation

The aftermath of the "Great Drug Fraud" article in *The Sunday Times* colour magazine and the BBC's "24 Hours" programme on the same theme were discussed at the Pharmaceutical Society Council's December meeting.

It was stated that, as agreed by Council, a letter had been sent to the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry expressing concern at the part played by the industry in both the television programme and the publication of the magazine article. A reply had been received, and it was suggested that, if the ABPI agreed, the correspondence might be published.

The secretary and registrar had also written to Lord Hill of Luton (chairman of governors of the BBC) protesting at the biased contents of the "24 Hours" programme and asking for an interview so that the profound concern felt by pharmacists about the allegations made could be represented to him.

It had been emphasised that the programme had done considerable harm in affecting the relationship of trust that must exist between pharmacist and patient. A formal acknowledgement had been received to this letter, promising a personal reply by Lord Hill.

It was noted that the allegations made had been referred by the Department of Health and Social Security to the Attorney General for investigation. He in turn had referred the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The secretary and registrar reported on correspondence with the Director of Public Prosecutions, and on his interview with the appointed investigating officers.

A letter had been received



A group from Boots Pure Drug Co Ltd recently made a tour of eight prominent pharmaceutical companies in the United States including the Merck Sharp & Dohme division at West Point, Pennsylvania. The picture shows the group discussing aspects of the Code of Good Manufacturing Practice with Dr L. P. Sinotte (centre), director of quality control. With him, from left are: Messrs K. H. Harper, pharmaceutical director, C. E. G. Scarth, chief engineer, S. A. B. Kipping, deputy works manager and C. Marsland, manager, wets factory

from the legal adviser to a manufacturing company asking if the Council proposed to take action by referring a pharmacist named in *The Sunday Times* article to the Statutory Committee. A reply had been sent stating that no evidence had been produced to support the allegations made against that pharmacist and the company was invited to produce any such evidence which it had.

A subsequent letter had submitted evidence in part and, after discussion, the Council agreed that the company should be advised to make a complaint direct to the Statutory Committee.

It was understood that certain pharmacists referred to in the article had instituted legal proceedings against *The Sunday Times* and Mr Peter Durisch, author of the article.

Enteric capsule development

A new type of enteric-treated capsule has been developed by R. P. Scherer Ltd. In the latest edition of their *Capsule News*, the company says they have a new enteric treatment for their gelatin capsules which gives consistent and reliable results.

The treated capsules will not release in the gastric juices (in accordance with the US Pharmacopoeia tests) but they will release within a few minutes of passing into the intestine. The time of release has been observed to be within one

minute of the average time. For example, freshly made capsules all released between 3 to 5 minutes from the time of entry into the intestine.

Another type of enteric treated Scherer capsule, after 2 years shelf life, released within a time of 13 to 15 minutes. This type of consistency is said to represent a significant advance.

The new process achieves this entirely in the capsule shell so that the standard approaches to the formulation of the contents of the capsule can still be used.

'Substitution'—a final word?

Mr J. W. Hadgraft, chief pharmacist at the Royal Free Hospital, London, has written a "final" letter to the *Radio Times* concerning the "24 Hours" programme on "substitution."

He says the overall impression created was that any medicine was good provided it had a brand name. If the programme had been taken at its face value, it would have left the public at the mercy of any charlatan who had the resources to market a product with a well promoted brand name.

"Fortunately for the public, the Medicines Act, in the initiation of which pharmacists have played a prominent part, protects them from irresponsible marketing by members of any profession or none, of medicines, with or without brand names."

Oral contraceptives supplied through pharmacists

Arrangements for oral contraceptives to be supplied through pharmacists have been made by the Medical Officer of Health for Fife, it was reported at a recent meeting of the executive of the Pharmaceutical Society's Scottish Department.

The Resident Secretary stated that he was making efforts to have this method of distribution extended to other areas, and was going to approach the Association of Medical Officers of Health on the matter.

(Section 15 of the Health Service and Public Health Act 1968 relating to the provision of family planning services in Scotland came into operation on September 1. It included the provision of oral contraceptives by local authorities.)

A report was given of a meeting of the Joint Committee on Health Centres, held on October 15 to discuss future policy regarding the inclusion of a pharmacy department in health centres, as two groups of pharmacists in Scotland had recently made application to the Scottish Home and Health Department for accommodation in the health centres being planned in Glasgow (Woodside) and Kirkcaldy.

After discussion the Executive agreed with the decisions reached by the joint committee. A Conference to discuss this new policy is being arranged for Wednesday, January 27, 1971, when representatives of the Local Pharmaceutical Committees will be invited, together with the standing committee and the Executive.

It was agreed that the next Conference of Scottish Pharmacists should take place on Sunday, November 14, 1971.

It was reported that the Scottish Health Services Council had set up a Working Group to study the control of drugs on hospital wards.

Returns from the Scottish Schools of Pharmacy showed that their approximate figures for Session 1970/71 were as below:

	Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology	Heriot-Watt University	University of Strathclyde	TOTAL
1st Year	52 (48)	40 (45)	67 (60)	159 (153)
2nd Year	30 (26)	44 (45)	60 (55)	134 (126)
3rd Year	22 (20)	42 (39)	51 (41)	115 (100)
4th Year	19 (10)	38 (33)	48 (26)	105 (69)
				513 (448)

Number of first year places unfilled:

0 1

2

3

The figures in brackets are for session 1969/70.

Association's 'twenty-first'

The South-west Metropolitan Hospital Pharmacists' Committee celebrated their twenty-first anniversary last week and marked the occasion by giving a reception to hospital pharmacists in the region on December 1.

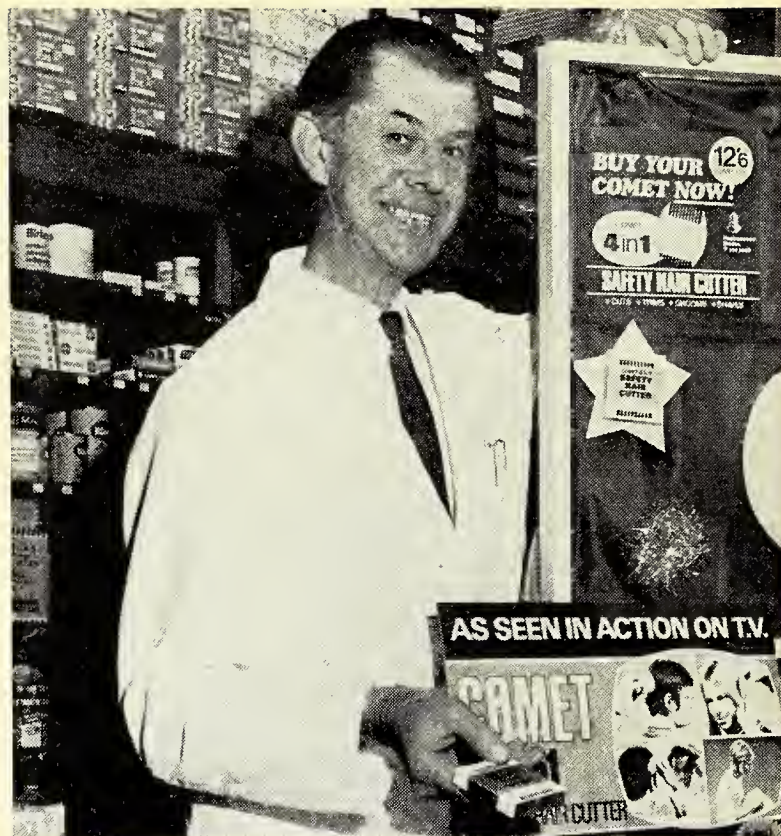
Guest of honour was Sir Desmond Bonham - Carter, chairman of the local Regional Hospital Board, who pointed to the achievements of the association, particularly in its drug contract buying. Within the last ten years, he said, value of purchases made through the Association had jumped from £½m to just over £1m.

Mr E. A. Cross, chairman of the Association, introducing Sir Desmond, said they could claim several "firsts," among them the Association's drug contract buying scheme within the National Health Service and their arrangements for post-graduate education and recruitment.

Beecham chief on competition

Competition is the enemy of complacency. The ability to turn to an alternative supply is worth a thousand times more than all the consumer councils," said the chairman of Beecham Group Ltd (Sir Ronald Edwards) in an address to the Royal Society of Arts in London on December 2.

In pharmaceuticals and toiletries, one knew that there were other firms working to improve the products they sold against one's own. "No firm



Mr W. R. Hunt of the pharmacy at the Norwich Co-operative Society, who has won a £500 holiday voucher as first prize in a display competition for the Comet safety hair cutter in which over 2,000 entries were received. Mr Hunt, who has had no formal training in display, has had minor successes in display competitions before but this was his first big win

stays at the top of the league in all areas all the time," he added.

Whether Britain could sustain one economic unit or more in a particular industry depended on sales not just at home but throughout the world. "That is the secret of Switzerland's success."

It was commonly said that before many years the number of pharmaceutical firms in the world would be very drastically reduced, he added. The reasons, he said, were the volume of research that had to be incurred "to stay in the first division," even in one branch of the industry, and the need to get maximum market impact across the world in the limited period of patent protection.

'Substitutes for narcotics'

Research may make it possible to identify a predisposition to addiction to drugs and perhaps to alcohol and tobacco. Compounds could accordingly be developed for individuals showing such predisposition to prevent their arriving at the point of being addicts.

That suggestion was made by Mr Edwin Godden, managing director and chief executive of A. Wander Ltd (and joint managing director of Sandoz

Products Ltd) to a conference on "Corporate planning and the environment: some issues of the next decade," held in London, on December 1-2. Mr Godden said that one could forecast an entirely new drug consumer demand for such a prophylactic compound. "It may well be that safe non-addictive drugs will be developed as substitutes for the current narcotics."

New format for trade figures

Starting with the monthly visible trade figures for January 1971 (to be published in February), export and import totals in the summary of the Department of Trade and Industry's monthly release will both be shown fob and on a balance of payments basis. Previously the import figures were quoted cif (ie, including payments for insurance and freight), invalidating direct comparison with fob export totals.

The basic trade statistics continue as before and cif imports will still be shown on the area and commodity tables, but the new presentation for the total figures will make it possible to see the UK's visible trade balance directly as the difference between export and import totals.

Ribena tax case: appeal to the Lords is probable

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise may appeal to the House of Lords against last week's Court of Appeal ruling that Ribena is a medicine and therefore not subject to purchase tax.

Lord Justice Russell, who sat with Lord Justice Edmund Davies and Lord Justice Cross, gave judgment with costs for the manufacturers, Beecham Foods Ltd, against the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, who had argued that Ribena was a manufactured beverage or a fruit drink and subject to the tax.

The judge said that under the Purchase Tax Act, 1963, the tax was chargeable not at the time of resale to the public, but at the time of sale by wholesale, with certain special provisions for direct sale by the manufacturers.

Beecham Foods had contended that Ribena was within Group 33 of the list of goods headed "Drugs and Medicine" and that under Head III of the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No 2) Order, 1968, such goods were exempted from all purchase tax as it was "a preparation consisting only of vitamin C and a vehicle thereof."

The Commissioners were ordered to repay such tax as had already been paid on the basis that it was not a medicine. They were given leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

If the Commissioners do not decide to appeal, purchase tax on Ribena and similar black-currant products will be removed immediately. The amount of tax to be refunded to Beechams for tax paid on Ribena since 1962 will be utilised, say the company, to reduce the selling price. The reduction would be both the present amount of tax plus an amount to refund to the customer the tax that had previously been paid.

USDAW attacks shops Bills

USDAW, the shop workers union, has issued a statement opposing the two Private Members Bills, currently before Parliament, which seek to allow extended opening hours for shops on weekdays and to permit Sunday opening of all food shops.

PT and dental health query in Commons

Sir Gerald Nabarro, has cited the different treatment accorded to toothbrushes and dentifrice and toothpaste, in a new campaign to expose the anomalies under the existing Purchase Tax Regulations.

He pointed out, at question time in the Commons last week that "a toothbrush is free of purchase tax whereas dentifrice and toothpaste is subject to tax at 36 and two-thirds per cent."

Sir Gerald called on Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Social Services, to "persuade the Chancellor to rid toothpaste and dentifrice of purchase tax, thereby making a much more direct contribution to dental health."

Mr Irvine asked the Secretary for Social Services if he would require pharmacists to label all medicines supplied under a prescription with their names unless a contrary instruction was given by the doctor. Mr M. Alison, Parliamentary Under Secretary, said that would involve a change in the ruling convention between the medical and pharmaceutical professions.

At the present time the opinion of local pharmaceutical committees was being sought on the willingness of dispensing chemists to adopt this change.

Questioned about the experiments with live vaccine for fowl pest, Mr A. Stodart, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, stated: "We hope that we shall know the conclusions of these tests in about ten days."

Forthcoming questions include:

Mr Peter Fry to ask the Secretary of State for Social Services whether he will take steps to publicise more widely the fact that season tickets are available for prescriptions. (January 12.)

Mr L. Pavitt to ask the Secretary of State for Social

Services if he will now renegotiate pricing arrangements for the supply to the National Health Service of ampicillin and similar antibiotics in the light of the increase of profit in the six months ended September 30, of £2m above the same six months of last year for the Beecham Group. (January 12.)

Mr J. Kilfedder (Ulster Unionist) to ask the Home Secretary if he is satisfied with the existing arrangements for co-operation between the police drug squads and chemists to prevent dangerous drugs getting into the wrong hands; and if he will make a statement. (January 14.)

More medicines exempt PT

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise have made the Purchase Tax (No 6) Direction 1970 which temporarily exempts further essential drugs and medicines from purchase tax. The Direction, effective from December 4, makes the following additions and extensions to the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No 1) Order 1970.

Additions to Head II:

☐ Arachis oil extract of crude coal tar when mixed with liquid paraffin, tar, cade oil and coal tar, prepared for medicinal use [Polytar emollient];

☐ Deglycyrrhizinised black liquorice (containing not more than 3 per cent glycyrrhizic acid) when mixed with bismuth subnitrate, aluminium hydroxide gel, light magnesium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and powdered frangula bark [Caved S];

☐ 1 - Methylaminomethyl-dibenzo [b,e] bicyclo [2.2.2] octadiene hydrochloride;

☐ Mitobronitol;

☐ Pimozide [Orap];

☐ Polyhexanide mixed with cetrimide prepared for veterinary use;

☐ Temazepam;

To Head III are added the following when prepared for veterinary use: Aluminium sulphate mixed with an organo-phosphorous compound and zinc sulphate mixed with an organo-phosphorous compound. There are also extensions to the entries "haloxon" and "phenothiazine" under the same heading.

In Head II the entry relating to "amiloride hydrochloride" is extended to include: "whether or not mixed with hydrochlorothiazide."

UCA's new president installed



Mr W. J. Bolon, Mill Street, Ballymena has been elected president of the Ulster Chemists' Association for 1971. He was installed in office on December 1. Mr Bolon who is the 55th president of the Association was educated at Ballymena Academy and entered pharmacy in 1939.

He qualified in December 1944 and was co-opted to the Executive Committee of the UCA in February 1967 on the retirement of Mr Hugh Donaghy.

The only other representative from Ballymena to the UCA has been the late Mr H. Lancashire, president in 1921.

Mr Bolon is a past chairman of the Ballymena Branch of the UCA and is secretary of the Mid and East Antrim Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland.

His daughter, Barbara, is a first-year pharmacy student at Queen's University, Belfast.

Decimal meetings

The Decimal Currency Board film "All Change" will be shown at a series of their special meetings in the London areas for NPU members, their managers and staff. The theme is "Profitable retailing in the decimal age."

Dates and venues are: January 12, Dryburgh Hall, 376 Upper Richmond Road, London SW 15, at 7 pm; January 13, Bloomsbury Centre Hotel, London WC 1, at 2.30 pm; January 14, Caledonian Hotel, St Albans Road, Watford, at 7 pm.

COMPANY NEWS

Slough international R & D conference

The newly-created research and development division of Nicholas International Ltd, recently held a world-wide conference at the Nicholas Research Institute at Slough, Bucks.

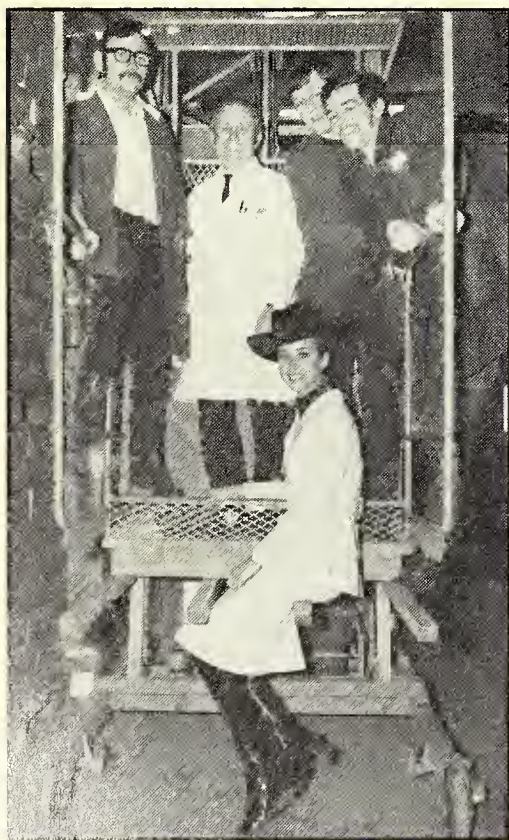
The new division is headed by K. J. Murton, BSc (group research and development director); Sir Richard Nelson, MD, has been appointed director of research and medical services and Mr J. R. Henderson, MPS, director of development.

The division has three further research and development centres at Gaillard (France), Bombay, and Melbourne.

The Conference lasted ten days and culminated in a dinner held at the hall of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries, in Blackfriars, London.

Gala's prospects

Group sales for the period subsequent to July 17 have shown a material improvement over the same period of 1969. As a result the board considers the group will earn for the current year a net profit.



Miss New Zealand hitched a ride in the stores at the Gala's London factory last week. Glenys Treweek comes from Wellington, New Zealand and was sponsored by Gala's agents in New Zealand in the recent Miss World contest

before tax, of not less than £270,000 (against £101,000 in 1969). An unchanged interim dividend of 10 per cent is declared.

Group profit in the 28 weeks to July 7 was £78,000 (£69,000).

Sanitas deal

Sanitas Trust Ltd (part of LRC International Ltd) have now taken over the toothbrush business of Bakelite Xylonite Ltd. The deal includes Halex brushes and combs. The business will be incorporated with that of Spa Brushes.

BXL are currently selling off stocks of their baby products after which they will be completely out of chemists' business.

In Brief

G. T. Collins Ltd, 31 Boscawen Street, Truro, Cornwall, are closing down, their premises having been sold. Mr Collins took over the business in 1946. A pharmacy has been on the same site for at least 150 years.

Carlton Industries Ltd: Group pre-tax profit for half-year to September 30 was £910,000 (£809,000 in equivalent 1969 period). Interim dividend is 7 per cent (6 per cent).

Smith & Nephew Associated Companies Ltd: Profit, before tax, for the 40 weeks ended October 10 was £5.08m (against £4.65m in same 1969 period). Net profit after tax is £2.98m (£2.66m).

Cox Continental Ltd are moving on December 22 to Galen House, Artex Avenue, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex (telephone: Rustington 71951).

Buckingham Drug Store Ltd have commenced trading at 80 Buckingham Gate, London SW1 in premises formerly occupied by Mr D. Sutherland, MPS.

Mr Liam K. Moloney, MPSI, has opened a pharmacy at Ballyfermot, Dublin.

Appointments

E. C. De Witt & Co Ltd: Mr R. S. Clapton, formerly general sales manager, has been appointed director and chief executive of the English company. Mr S. W. Southgate is now general sales manager; Mr P. Lunniss, marketing manager; Mr C. Skidmore, publicity and development manager; and Mr J. E. Woods, company secretary. Mr J. L. Cox is export manager.

University of Strathclyde: Dr A. L. Walpole, has been appointed a visiting professor in the department of biochemistry (of which Professor P. J. Heald is head) for a period of three years. Dr Walpole is from ICI's pharmaceutical research laboratories at Alderley Park, Macclesfield.

Willows Francis Ltd: Mr J. M. Cummings, MA, is to succeed Mr A. N. McNamara, BSc, FPS as managing director on January 1, 1971. Mr McNamara who has been with the company since 1949 is retiring having reached retirement age. Mr J. R. Davis (previously secretary) is also retiring from the board.

Radiol Chemicals Ltd: Mr R. James has been appointed representative for all London postal districts except the South-east and Mr B. W. Goodyear for Wales and the West Midlands.

Max Factor Ltd: Mr Stephen Sunderland has been appointed director of marketing. Mr Sunderland joined the export division of Max Factor at Bournemouth in 1957 and was appointed export manager in 1967.

PEOPLE

Mr John Dodds, MPS, 1 Beech Lane, Macclesfield, Ches, is retiring at Christmas. He was for some time in Nottingham before opening his present premises in 1937. He has won many awards for portrait-photographs.

Mr H. Humphreys Jones, 22 Long Lane, Aughton, Ormskirk, Lanes, who was principal of Liverpool School of Pharmacy for many years has written to his former students telling them of his autobiography which is to be published shortly. At 11s. post free, the book would seem to be excellent value.

Mr J. D. Brazier, newly-elected president of Winchester chamber of commerce, is the second pharmacist in succession to hold the office. His predecessor, Mr C. H. Pomeroy, is in business as a chemist at 155 High Street; Mr Brazier's pharmacy is at 4 Jewry Street, Winchester.

Mr C. A. O. Rideal, director of sales of May & Baker Ltd, is to retire at the end of the year.

Mr Rideal joined M&B at Battersea in April 1929 and was elected to the board in 1941. He served as his company's representative in many trade associations and in 1948 became chairman of the Wholesale Drug Trade Association, later the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, on the board of management of which he served until 1964. Mr Rideal also retires as chairman of M&B Plastics Ltd and of Alfred White & Sons Ltd.

His responsibilities for chemical and plastics sales will be shared between Mr N. Chancellor and Mr F. G. Paddle, both of whom were appointed directors of May & Baker Ltd, in April of this year.

Marriages

McGorisk-Fenlon: At Haddington Road Church, Dublin, recently, Mr J. J. McGorisk, MPSI, Athlone Pharmacy, Church Street, Athlone to Patricia Fenlon, Castlereagh, co Roscommon.

Deaths

Blackburn: On November 28, Mr Reginald Blackburn, MPS, c/o 564 Fulwood Road, Sheffield 10, aged 83. Mr Blackburn qualified in 1909 and was a former chairman of the Sheffield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. Because of his services to the branch committee he was made an honorary life vice-president.

NEWS IN BRIEF

□ Arrangements are being made to hold the 1971 Franco-British Pharmaceutical Congress at Deauville, May 14-17.

□ Kodak Ltd are endowing a new Chair at Oxford University to be known as the Kodak Professorship of Radiology.

□ The long-established pharmacy of Maguires' Pharmacy Ltd, Lower O'Connell Street, Dublin, has closed, the property being disposed of to a local commercial concern. The firm have five other branches in the city area.

□ The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is understood to have decided to stop immediately the financing of all drug imports to India. USAID has been giving about Rs 75m a year to finance such imports.

□ Pfizer's entire operations in India, including research and development, quality control and marketing, are now in the hands of Indians following the appointment on December 1 of Mr S. V. Pillai as managing director.

□ The British Standards Institution has published a second supplement to the 1969 edition of BS 1831, containing 32 further recommended common names for pesticides. Available from BSI Sales Branch, 101 Pentonville Road, London N1 9ND. Price by post is 10s (subscribers 8s).

□ Almost a million and a half workers now come within the scope of the activities of the Distributive Industry Training Board. This is stated in the Board's Annual Report for the year ended March 31 1970, published this week as a White Paper (2s) by HM Stationery Office. The Report reveals that by the end of the year 95,000 establishments were registered with the Board.

□ "Recommended Procedures For Handling Major Emergencies," is the title of the latest booklet on safety aspects published by the Chemical Industries Association (CIA). Although every known precaution may be taken in the design, construction and operation of a chemical plant, accidents still occur. The manual is based on arrangements already set up in some chemical establishments. It is published to encourage more to implement such arrangements and to serve as a checklist of the main points. (CIA, Alembic House, 93 Albert Embankment, London SE 1).

□ Mr T. Dalyell is seeking leave to introduce a Private Member's Bill under the ten minute rule procedure entitled "Medical Inspection (Evidence of Drug Taking) (School Pupils)." He has given notice that the Bill will seek to empower local authorities, with the consent of the medical officer of health of the county or county borough concerned, to authorise medical inspection of pupils in attendance at any school maintained by them to be conducted without notice given to the said pupils or to their parents or guardians.

The Krayser column

A random theme

No more suitable person than Owen Waller could have been chosen to deal with the topic of history and its treatment in the pharmaceutical Press. His long association with the production of that artistic trauma, the Annual Special Issue of the *Chemist and Druggist*, rendered his choice particularly appropriate and while, as he stated, there have been other valuable contributions at other times, the concentration of material in artistic form in the "ASI" was a first for the Connoisseur. Fortunate is the man—and I count myself such—who has found a permanent place on his bookshelves for the series.

Well do I recall the authoritative articles of Dr. Charles Singer, and the illustration of mortars, drug jars and, on one occasion, the complete saga of infants' feeding bottles. Mr Waller has an instinct for finding suitable topics and only then, I have suspected, did he look for his author.

I may be wrong in that, but I myself came under the eagle eye on one occasion. A letter—persuasive and impossible to ignore—arrived inviting me to contribute on a particular subject. I thought I had the answer, which was that I knew nothing whatsoever of the topic selected. But my reply to that effect was merely a case of postponing the evil day, for a further letter arrived which said briefly: "You will by the time you have written the article."

But we are indebted to both the important journals of pharmacy for much historical information, which has been none the worse for being random and lacking a system. That, indeed, has been its charm, and while agreeing with the operator that present events must be the prime concern of any newspaper, the world of pharmacy would have been a poorer place without the efforts of those who have taken time off from the rush of modern life to stand and stare for a short time and imperceptibly, to find themselves enslaved by events of another age. And it is rewarding, no less for the investigator than the reader. May there always be some space to print a backward look.

[I will do my best — Editor].

Self selection

I suppose the logical developments from the modern large-store pharmacies is that which opened at Leicester recently. We have become adjusted to the supermarket type of grocery store where we all—like sheep who have gone astray—seize a wire basket and wander haphazardly from pasture to pasture, snapping up, in the manner of Autolycus, inconsidered trifles. And if anyone asks me what sheep, wire baskets and Autolycus are doing all together in one sentence, I can't tell him.

It seems that the largest pharmaceutical multiple has decided that what is good enough for the supermarket is good enough for them, at least for experimental purposes, and we now use "way out" notices and "Please pay here." I cannot say that I am impressed with the need for such a method in a pharmaceutical establishment, but I am one of a generation reaching the end of a career which began when even the grocer knew all his customers personally and gave them his individual attention. Wire baskets and a bird's-eye view of a young lady with a cash register had no place in his life.

As Ian Mackay, that latter-day Autolycus, once wrote: "How can you say 'Good morning, Home and Colonial Stores' or 'it's a fine day, Mr Woolworth?' They wouldn't hear you if you did." No more would Lord Trent in the new store at Leicester.

From strength to strength

"Both these tablets"—or should it have been capsules?—"were sold on a prescription for Librium. One of them is a fake." "The Great Drug Fraud," *The Sunday Times*, October 25. "Man at work: Mr James Cameron" pictured with a glass in his hand — "undertaking essential research for his scholarly thesis on Great Bars of the World." *The Sunday Times*, November 29.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Sundries

Covered cot bottle

Following the success of the recently introduced Coverlette full size hot water bottle, William Freeman Ltd, Barnsley have now produced a cot sized Coverlette hot water bottle (10s 6d £0.52½) for use by the nursing mother. The new cot bottle is available in tangerine or blue, and is fitted with the Suba Seal safety closure. The pile fabric cover in fast colours may be hand washed or dry cleaned as required.

Veterinary

Pig growth promoter

Extra profits for farmers is the claim made by Smith, Kline & French Laboratories Ltd for their new pig growth promoter. Eskalin 10 contains virginiamycin, an antibiotic which is said to meet the requirements of the Swann Committee. The Minister of Agriculture is to authorise the sale of virginiamycin without prescription early in 1971.

Trials in the United Kingdom and four other countries have shown that Eskalin 10 reduces feed costs and increases net profits by up to 7s 6d per animal.

It presents virginiamycin in granular form so that the antibiotic has a protective "shell" which avoids the risk of other pig feed constituents such as copper interfering with its activity. Eskalin 10 is recommended for use in all pigs at the rate of ½ kg per ton of food from weaning to pork weight. It is offered in paper sacks containing 10 kg (648s, £32.4) and 25 kg (1511s, £75.55). At the present time Eskalin 10 can be used only on the authority of a veterinary surgeon. (Smith, Kline & French Laboratories Ltd, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.)

Disinfectant against fowl pest

The first Cooper Crowther product, that is, the first new product to be announced by Hadleigh-Crowther Ltd since it became a division of Cooper, McDougall & Robertson Ltd (last week page 762), was introduced on November 26.

Famosan (FAM standing for foot-and-



mouth) is a new disinfectant formulated in the Hadleigh-Crowther laboratories and approved under the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) Order, 1970. It is approved specifically for use against fowl pest and foot-and-mouth disease and for general purposes including disinfection against brucellosis.

Famosan is available in a 2-gal size (60s) and 6-gal (165s). (Cooper Crowther Ltd, St John's Road, Reading.)

Cosmetics and toiletries

To carry around

Mary Quant's Eye Wipers are eye make-up remover pads in easy carry-around sachets. Eye Wipers remove traces of eye make-up. "Leaving the eye area fresh and oil free." Eye wipers come in sachets, in cartons of 15 (6s 7d £0.33).

Mary Quant has added two more shades to Eye Gloss: Soft Violet and Bronze. (12s £0.60.) Distributors Myram Picker Ltd, Surbiton, Surrey.)

Rubinstein's eye makeup

The new Minute eye makeup range by Helena Rubinstein includes the automatic minute eyeliner (35s) — a liquid eyeliner and brush in one. It is refillable (17s 6d) and is offered in four shades.

Minute cake liner duo (25s), contains a matte and frosty liner in three combinations. Minute cake liner (15s 6d) is in three shades. Minute liquid liner (15s 6d) is in four shades. The remaining items for eye lining are the Minute sable eyeliner brush (15s 6d) and the Fineline pencil (17s 6d) with its refill (8s 6d).

For eye shading there are: The Minute brush-on shadow duo (25s), in six combinations. Five shades of Minute brush-on shadow (19s 6d) and six shades of Minute shadow stick (18s).

For eye lashes, the range includes Long-lash mascara (21s) and refill (12s 6d). Silk long-lash brush-on mascara (21s) and refill (12s 6d).

For eyebrows there are four shades of Minute Brush-On Brow (18s 6d) together with the Minute Fineline Pencil (17s 6d),

refill (8s 6d).

The range is completed with Minute Circle Cream (19s 6d) an "under eye concealer and eyelighter in four shades: fair, medium, dark and mint. (Helena Rubinstein Ltd, 3 Grafton Street, London W 1.)

PRESCRIPTION SPECIALITIES

MODURETIC tablets

Manufacturer Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd, Hoddesdon, Herts

Description Peach-coloured, diamond-shaped tablets, marked MSD 917, each containing 50 mg hydro-chlorothiazide and 5 mg amiloride hydrochloride

Indications Congestive heart failure, hepatic cirrhosis with ascites, hypertension in patients who might be expected to suffer potassium depletion with thiazides or other diuretics

Contraindications Hyperkalaemia, potassium-sparing diuretics and potassium salts, impaired renal function, in children and cases of known sensitivity. See literature

Dosage One or two tablets daily. Dosage may be adjusted as necessary but should not exceed four tablets daily. See literature

Precautions Hyperkalaemia common in diabetic patients receiving amiloride hydrochloride. Care needed in patients likely to develop acidosis. Not recommended during pregnancy. Possibility of electrolyte imbalance and reversible increases in blood urea. See literature.

Side effects Gastrointestinal complaints including anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal fullness and pains and constipation. Dry mouth, paraesthesias, transient blurred vision salivary gland inflammation, dizziness etc. Also side effects of thiazide diuretics. See literature.

Pack Bottle of 100 (2s 11d trade; £0.14½)

Supply restrictions P1, S4B

MIDAMOR tablets

Manufacturer Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd, Hoddesdon, Herts

Description Yellow, diamond-shaped tablets marked MSD 92, each containing 5 mg amiloride hydrochloride

Indications Eliminates need for potassium supplements in conditions treated with thiazides or other diuretics such as congestive heart failure and hypertension. Mild diuretic action allows it to be used alone in some cases of hepatic cirrhosis with ascites and oedema

Contraindications Hyperkalaemia, potassium-sparing diuretics and potassium salts, impaired renal function, use in children

Dosage Initially one or two tablets and not exceeding four tablets daily. See literature

Precautions Hyperkalaemia common in diabetics receiving Midamor. Care needed in patients likely to develop acidosis. Not recommended during pregnancy. Possibility of electrolyte imbalances and reversible increase in blood urea. See literature.

Side effects Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal fullness, pain, constipation, diarrhoea. Dry mouth, paraesthesias, weakness, susceptibility to fatigue, muscle cramps and orthostatic hypotension. Skin rashes, minor psychiatric disturbances and transient visual disturbances. See literature

Pack Bottle of 100 (2s 11d trade £0.14½)

Supply restrictions Recommended on prescription only

TRADE NEWS

Free from Purchase Tax

Tillotts Laboratories, 44 Lupus Street, London SW1, announce that as from December 4, Caved-S tablets are exempt from Purchase Tax.

Theo-nar tablets, change of supplier

Theo-nar tablets, previously distributed by Oppenheimer, Son & Co Ltd are now being marketed by MCP Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Alperton, Wembley, Middlesex, HA0 4PE. Prices are as before.

Modifications to tablets

Sandoz Products Ltd, Sandoz House, 23 Great Castle Street, London W1N 8AE, have made a minor modification to their Brinaldix-K and Sando-K tablets. This has resulted in a reduction in their weight to 2.4 g and in their thickness to 42 mm.

Tulle packs

Roussel Laboratories Ltd, Columbus House, Wembley Park, Middlesex, and that prescriptions for Soframycin Unitulle are limited to four units per prescription. Soframycin tulle 10 piece tin should be supplied when that dressing is ordered on prescriptions requiring between 5 and 15 pieces.

Biovital goes natural in 1971

Biovital, a chemist-only tonic manufactured by the Dr Schieffer Co of Cologne, is to go on national distribution in the UK during January.

A test market carried out earlier this year in the Southern TV area by the distributors, Radiol Chemicals Ltd, Witham,

Essex, is reported to have produced sales well ahead of estimates.

Biovital contains in each 20-ml dose the following vitamins: B₁ 0.6 mg; B₂ 1.8 mg; B₆ 1 mg; nicotinamide 10 mg; B₁₂ 2 mcg; C 20 mg, plus 12 mg iron as sodium ferric citrate and 0.06 mg manganese as manganese citrate. Recommended dose for adults and children over 14 years is 20 ml two or three times daily. Pack is cartoned bottle of 325 ml (£1), with 20 ml measuring cap.

An additional 10 per cent discount is available on purchases of six packs, bringing the margin to 8s.

The launch will be supported by point of sale showcards and consumer press advertising in 14 national newspapers and magazines including the *Daily Express*, *Sun*, *Radio Times*, *Reveille*, *Thomson Weekly News*, *Woman and Home* and *Good Housekeeping*, starting at the end of January.

Pack size increased

Eli Lilly & Co Ltd, Basingstoke, Hants, have deleted their 60ml-pack of syrup penicillin V-K 62; 5mg/5ml. This is replaced by the addition of a 100ml-pack (6s, £0.30) of the same strength.

Ethisan change

As from January 1 the manufacture, dispatch and invoicing of Ethisan will be undertaken by Thomas Marns & Co. (Division of Arthur H. Cox & Co Ltd, Brighton). Brookside Avenue, Rustington, Sussex, to whom all enquiries and orders should be addressed.

Payment of outstanding accounts due to Ethica Laboratories should be sent to 1 High Street, Barnet, Herts.

New formulation and pack

Dijex antacid tablets (3s, £0.15) are now available with a new formulation designed specifically to achieve "a high level of palatability" and to ensure that the product is wholly acceptable to the most critical patient. The active ingredients remain unchanged.

Packaging has also been re-designed and the new Dijex tablets are presented in handy roll packs convenient for pocket or handbag (Boots Pure Drug Co Ltd, Nottingham NG2 3AA).

Eylure to distribute Tabac

From January 1, 1971, E. G. Perrot and Co Ltd are handing over the distribution of all Tabac Original products to Eylure Ltd, 58 Bridge Road East, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

The arrangements for the distribution of all Perrot's other agency lines, Parfums Weil, Indal Finnish Sauna and Mink & Pearls and those of their associate companies, Worth Perfumes Ltd. and Perrot & Sons (Compacts & Fashion Jewellery) remain unchanged.

Bonus offers

Pharmaton (UK) Sales Ltd, 422 St John Street, London, EC 1. Geriatric Pharmaton 30. 14 invoiced as 12. 100. 6 invoiced as 5, 15 invoiced as 12.

INFORMATION FOR MANUFACTURERS

Trade mark service

Brand Brokers Ltd, Normandy House, PO Box 102, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, are launching *Trade Market*, a quarterly publication listing trade marks available for sale.

Annual subscription of \$25 permits the subscriber to advertise free those marks he has for sale. The aim is to put prospective purchases and sellers in touch with each other, but negotiations will also be undertaken if required.

New adhesives for labels

Two new adhesives, Wash-off and Stick-on-Ice, have been developed by Boston Norprint Ltd, Horncastle Road, Boston, Lincs. Labels coated with Wash-off adhesive are ideal for use on gifts and glass, china, utensils, plastic products and hardware. The labels stick permanently, even though subjected to shop display and constant handling by customers and assistants. But once an item has been purchased, the Wash-off label, and the adhesive, can be completely removed in seconds by rinsing under a tap. Hot water increases removal speed.

Wash-off labels dispense with messy scraping off, which invariably results in products being spoilt by scratching. The company can supply Wash-off labels in any shape or size to customers' own specification and printed in any number of colours.

Stick-on-Ice labels are claimed to actually stick and stay on frozen surfaces—even directly on to ice. They will also adhere to surfaces that have a slight layer on condensation.

Again, Stick-on-Ice labels can be supplied in any shape or size and printed any number of colours according to specification.

Both Wash-off and Stick-on-Ice labels can be used in the normal way through overprinters and most applicators.

ON TV NEXT WEEK

Ln = London; M = Midland; Lc = Lancashire; Y = Yorkshire; Sc = Scotland; WW = Wales and West; So = South; NE = North-east; A = Anglia; U = Ulster; We = Westward; B = Border; G = Grampian; E = Eireann; CI = Channel Islands.

Alka-Seltzer: All areas

Anadin: Lc, Y, Sc, NE, U, We, B, G, CI

Anadin cold treatment: Lc

Andrews Liver Salt: All except U, E

Askit powders: Sc

Beecham's powders: All areas

Beecham's tablets: All areas

Beecham's powders + hot lemon: All areas

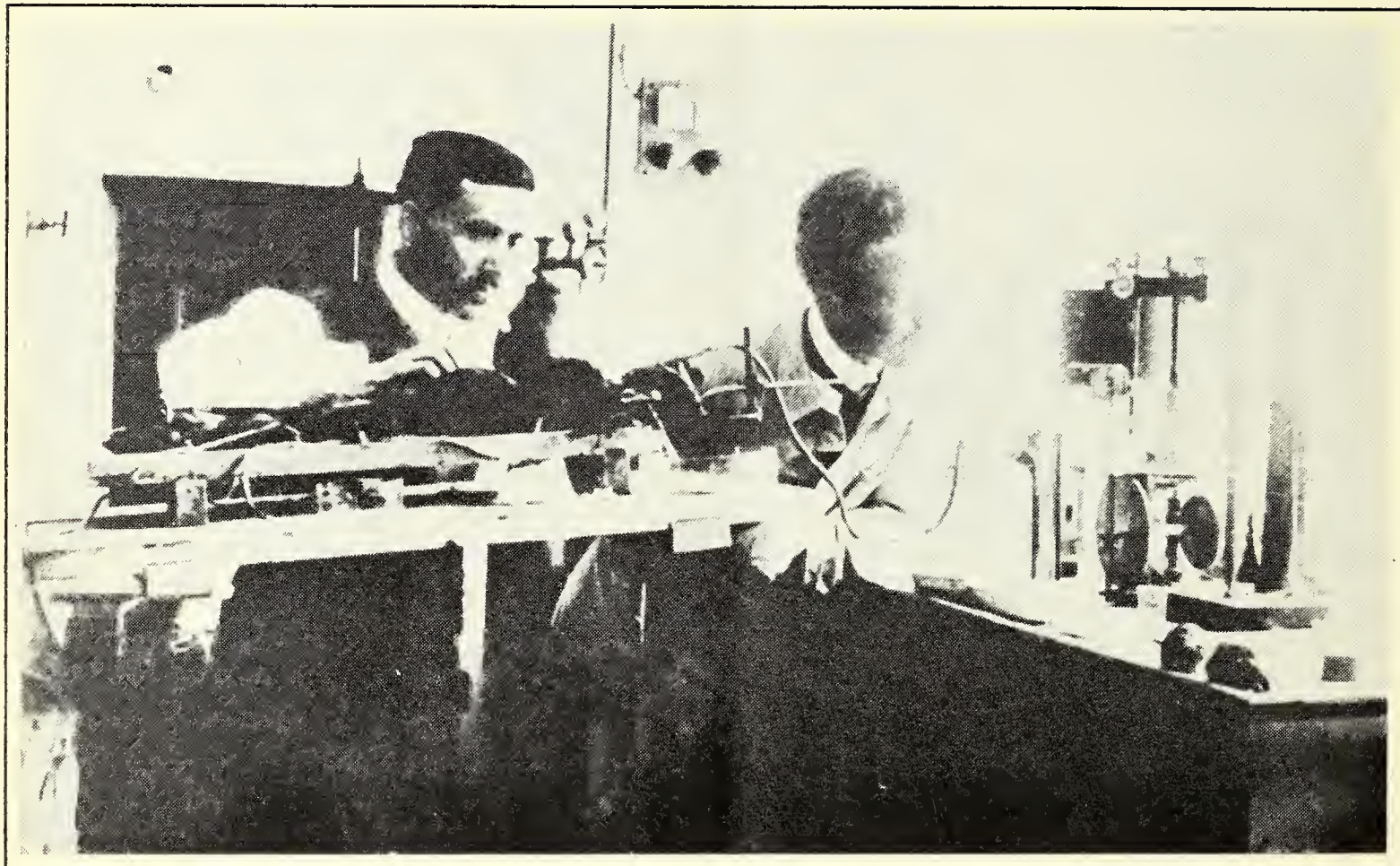
Buttercup syrup: Lc, Y, NE

Macleans: All except NE, E

Milk of Magnesia Indigestion Tablets: All except U, E

Venos: All areas





Fifty years ago Markus Guggenheim – working in the Roche Research Laboratories in Grenzach – first isolated L-Dopa, the substance now widely regarded as the most significant single breakthrough in the whole history of Parkinson's Disease.

Today, Roche Products Limited are happy to announce that Larodopa, the Roche brand of L-Dopa, is now generally available for prescribing both in hospitals and in general practice.*

Larodopa: The Benefits

This is a significant step forward, both in the percentage of patients who can benefit from treatment and in the amount of benefit they can be offered. Two-thirds or more of Parkinsonian patients benefit significantly – often dramatically – in mobility. **Larodopa** is the first treatment – medical or surgical – which reduces the paralysis (akinesia) of Parkinson's Disease as well as reducing the rigidity and the tremor.

Larodopa: Procedure

Dosage starts at a low level, and is increased gradually to match individual needs and response. Dosage may also need to be adjusted to minimize the side-effects which may occur.

Larodopa: Precautions

Side-effects – which are both dose-dependent and revers-

ible – occur in a large percentage of cases. They can be mitigated to some extent by adjustments in dosage. Long-term safety and efficacy have yet to be established.

Larodopa: Full Information For You

Treatment with **Larodopa** is capable of making a quite revolutionary change in the lives of patients with Parkinson's Disease and of their relatives. Roche feel that a responsibility is created by that fact: a responsibility for keeping everyone concerned provided with full and current information about **Larodopa**.

Roche propose to meet that responsibility by offering you a comprehensive information service on **Larodopa**. Details will be announced shortly.

*trade mark for Roche preparations containing L(-)- β (3, 4-Dihydroxyphenyl)-alanine.



Full information is available on request from
Roche Medical Information Service/Larodopa, 15 Manchester Square, London W1M 6AP. Telephone: 01-935 5566

WEEKLY CHANGES AND ADDITIONS

to December Quarterly Price List

Trade prices are given per dozen unless otherwise stated. Bold upright figures (2 9) in the retail columns indicate the price is subject to retail price maintenance. Italic figures (2 9) is manufacturers recommended price. Light upright figures (2 9) is a suggested guide. A = Price Advanced. R = Price Reduced. ● = New entry. D = Delete. C = Correction. / = Insert.

	Trade £.p	PT	Retail		
			£.p	s	d
Alberto-Culver (1437 ACC)					
Get Set hair spray 303g	2.64	A	0.43	8	7
Allenbury's (34 A & H)					
malt extract 1lb	2.88		0.32	6	4
2lb	5.31		0.59	11	10
with c.l.o. 1lb	2.88		0.32	6	4
2lb	5.31		0.59	11	10
Anadin (655 ICC) Lancs area only					
cold treatment powders (5)	1.34	B	0.19½	3	11
Anapax (1053 Rexall)					
junior aspirin					
Antiperiodic (211 Butler)					
Aqua Manda (532 Goya)					
fragrance spray	3.18	A	0.54	10	10
Aspellin (1023 Radiol)					
aspirin spirit liniment 100ml	2.65		0.33	6	7
450ml	0.63ea		0.94	18	10
2l	2.65ea		3.95	79	0
Aspro (893 Nicholas)					
tablets soluble 8	0.485	B	0.06½	1	3
Ayrton (78 A5 & Co)					
honey (clear or set) 1lb	1.25		0.15	3	0
special blend 2lb	2.10		0.25	5	0
penicillin VK mixture					
penicillin VK elixir					
Bablets (485 Fulford)					
0.90	B	0.14	2	10	
Babytown (1554 BL)					
fluffy puffs	0.60				
muslin squares 24x24 (12)	1.45				
terry squares 24x24 (12)	2.00				
luxury (12)	2.20				
Ballet (702 KC)					
25 case rate minimum order direct					
toilet tissue twin roll (2 doz)	1.48		0.06	1	3
Barret (485 Fulford)					
Swiss hand treatment large	3.50	A	0.60	12	0
Betnelan (518 Glaxo)					
ampoules					
Bilax (485 Fulford)					
pills 50	1.10	B	0.17	3	5
Bisks (1530 Fisons)					
chocolate digestive 4oz	2.72	C	0.34	6	10
water biscuits 7½oz	1.70		0.17½	3	6
15oz	2.47		0.25	5	1
4.33			0.45	8	11
Bisma Calna (211 Butler)					
cream 500ml					
Bu-To (128 Biometica)					
with D.I.A. 100g	3.25	A	0.53	10	6
Calavite (228 Carlton)					
tablets 30	0.15ea		0.20	4	0
100	0.40ea		0.65	10	8
1000	3.25ea		4.33½	86	8
C.A.M. (1091 Rybar)					
150ml	1.80	B	0.28	5	7
C.A.P. (211 Butler)					
Carbonet (1155 S & N)					
non-adherent dressings 3½ x 3½ x 10 CT4	1.86		0.22	4	5
30 CT3	3.215		0.38	7	7
7½ in x 4 yd strip CT2	5.78		0.68½	13	8
Carnation (339 CG)					
callous caps 0.854	B	0.13½	2	8	
corn caps 1.85	B	0.11½	2	4	
(2½ doz)					
corn paint 0.962	B	0.15	3	0	
foot powder 1.125	B	0.17½	3	6	

	Trade £.p	PT	Retail		
			£.p	s	d
Carresin (553 HC)					
Carresin (293 Cooper)					
germicidal liquid 120cc	—		0.19	3	10
Certor (785 Macdonald)					
bandage triangular unbleached 51x36	1.195		—	—	—
cellulose tissue 16oz	3.40		—	—	—
cellulose wadding 16oz	2.05		—	—	—
cotton wool absorbent 1oz	0.535		0.06½	1	4
2oz	0.89		0.11	2	2
4oz	1.50		0.17½	3	6
16oz	5.05		0.56	11	2
hospital quality 1oz	0.47		0.06	1	2
2oz	0.74		0.08½	1	8
4oz	1.215		0.14	2	9
8oz	2.34		0.27	5	5
16oz	3.90		0.43	8	7
cotton wool pleats 50g	0.525		0.06	1	3
200g	1.20		0.14	2	10
gauze ribbon sterilised ½in x 6yd	0.66		—	—	—
½in x 12yd	1.085		—	—	—
½in x 6yd	0.775		—	—	—
½in x 12yd	1.295		—	—	—
non-sterilised ½in x 6yd	0.61		—	—	—
½in x 6yd	0.725		—	—	—
gauze swabs 3in x 3in—8ply 5	0.40		—	—	—
4oz	1.74		—	—	—
16oz	6.00		—	—	—
lint boric 1oz	0.87		0.11	2	2
2oz	1.50		0.18½	3	8
4oz	2.775		0.31	6	3
16oz	10.15		1.09	21	9
plain 1oz	0.825		0.10	2	0
2oz	1.45		0.17½	3	6
4oz	2.65		0.29	5	10
16oz	9.60		1.06	21	3
multiple pk. dressings No. 1	2.435		—	—	—
No. 2	4.96		—	—	—
Chiefs (702 KC)					
25 case rate minimum order direct					
handkerchiefs 3-ply 1.26	D	0.03	7		
Cleen-O-Pine (1037 Reckitt)					
standard 0.12ea		0.15	3	0	
economy 0.17ea		0.21	4	3	
Coltapaste (1155 S & N)					
zinc & coal tar bandage BPC 3½ x 6 yd 2206	2.20		0.26	5	2
Combesterol (295 CM & R)					
tablets 100					
Compactoid (339 CG)					
first aid outfits A162	0.225ea		0.34	6	10
A159	0.875ea		1.31	26	2
A158	1.45ea		2.18	43	7
A161, A160, A55	—		—	—	
Condy's (1556 Farillon)					
fluid 125ml	0.725	B	0.11	2	3
Coopers (200 B & P)					
diabetic products					
dessert fruit tins 8oz	1.34		0.14	2	10
19oz	2.68		0.28	5	7
7oz	1.63		0.17	3	5
jellies 7oz	1.54		0.16	3	3
marmalades 15oz	2.49		0.26	5	3
7oz	1.63		0.17	3	5
preserves 15oz	2.78		0.29	5	9
Cortacream (1155 S & N)					
bandage 3½ x 1 yd 03301	5.03		0.59½	11	11
3½ x 2 yd 03300	6.175		0.73	14	7

WALLIS SUPER SACCHARIN

SUPASAC

the slimmer's sweetener
with the **fat 100% profit**
for chemists only!

from your usual wholesaler

DUAL PRICING

Retail prices in this supplement are quoted in both decimal currency and £sd to help users prepare for D-day, February 15, 1971.

Column 1: Trade price in decimal currency per dozen.

Column 2: Purchase tax rate code. A=55 per cent; B=36½ per cent; C=22 per cent; D=13¾ per cent.

Column 3: Retail price in decimal currency

Column 4: Retail price in £sd

	Trade £.p	PT	Retail		
			£.p	s	d
Crescent (318 CP)					
eyelash grower	2.63	A	0.47	9	6
nail cosmetic small	1.20	A	0.25	5	0
hair restorer trial	0.90	A	0.20	4	0
medium	1.80	A	0.36	7	3
large	3.00	A	0.56	11	3
Crookes (324 Crookes)					
Comfort haemorrhoidal tissues 10	1.44		0.17	3	5
Cutex (256 CPL)					
oily polish remover 27 and 76g					
40 and 82cc					
Cutipen (485 Fulford)					
complete refill	1.69	A	0.29	5	10
1.17	A	0.20	4	0	
DCL (377 DCL)					
malt extract 1lb	1.85		—	—	—
2lb	3.45		—	—	—
with c.l.o. 1lb	1.90		—	—	—
2lb	3.55		—	—	—
butterscotch flavour 1lb	1.90		—	—	—
2lb	3.55		—	—	—
with orange juice 1lb	2.15		—	—	—
yeast tablets 100	1.75		—	—	—
1000	1.20ea		—	—	—
Deflamene (973 Pharmitalia) T5					
lotion 20ml	0.33ea		—	—	—
ointment 50g	0.68ea		—	—	—
Delsey (702 KC)					
25 case rate minimum order direct					
facial tissues 150	1.95	D	0.10	2	0
(2 doz)					
man size 100	2.23	D	0.12	2	5
(2 doz)					
toilet tissue twin roll (2 doz)	2.25		0.11	2	2
flat pack twin (2 doz)	1.77		0.09	7	9
Dentosine (339 CG)					
100ml	1.60	B	0.25	5	0
Dextrosol (200 B & P)					
single tablets	3.46		0.06	1	3
(6doz)					
double (3doz)	3.16		0.11	2	3

Specify **'Wellcome'** Insulins

Soluble · Lente · Protamine · Globin · Isophane and 'Nuso' Neutral Insulin



Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) Dartford, Kent

	Trade	PT	Retail			D
			£·p	s	d	
Dispello (78 AS & Co)						
Di-Thoxin (506 Gerhardt)						
rat bait						
3-bait	0.08ea		0.12	2	5	
10-bait	0.20ea		0.30	6	0	
50-bait	0.83ea		1.25	25	0	
150-bait	1.26ea		1.90	38	0	
250-bait	1.93ea		2.90	58	0	
Doan's (485 Fulford)						
ointment	1.10	B	0.17	3	5	
pills	1.07	B	0.16	3	3	
	2.10	B	0.32	6	5	
	3.23	B	0.49	9	10	
Easifix (1160 Solport)						
finger stalls leather						
small	0.60		0.07	1	6	
medium	0.61		0.07	1	6	
large	0.66		0.08	1	7	
ex. large	0.70		0.09	1	9	
ex. ex. large	0.75		0.09	1	10	
simulated leather						
small	0.45		0.05	1	1	
medium	0.47		0.06	1	2	
large	0.48		0.06	1	3	
ex. large	0.50		0.06	1	3	
ex. ex. large	0.51		0.07	1	4	
Efcortelan-N (518 Glaxo)						
cream						
ointment						
Elastocrepe (1155 S & N)						
cotton crepe bandages BPC						
2½ × 5 yd stretched						
3025	1.775		0.21	4	2	
3 × 5 yd	3003		0.25	5	0	
4 × 5 yd	3004		0.33	6	7	
Elastoplast (1155 S & N)						
airstrip	7922		0.24	4	9	
unitpacks						
100—1½ × ¾	7950		0.64	12	10	
100—2½ × ¾	7951		0.85½	17	1	
50—1½ × 1½	7952		0.46	9	2	
50—2½ × 1½	7953		0.66	13	3	
50—3 × 1½	7955		0.51	10	2	
50—2 × 3	7956		1.02½	20	6	
wound dressing BPC						
W.M.P. 50—3½ × 2½	18.02		2.13	42	7	
bandage BPC unstretched						
2in × 3yd	1002		0.30	6	0	
2½in × 3yd	10025		0.37	7	5	
3in × 3yd	1003		0.44	8	9	
4in × 3yd	1004		0.56½	11	4	
boil dressings	4119		0.55	1	8	
dressing strip 3 × 1yd	4003		1.905	0.22½	4	6
first aid dressing						
4122	2.01		0.24	4	9	
invisible	8121		0.16	3	2	
ventilated/washable						
9120	0.85		0.10	2	0	
9121	1.35		0.16	3	2	
waterproof	7120		0.85	0.10	2	0
7121	1.35		0.16	3	2	
first aid dressings						
individually wrapped						
and sterilised						
1½ × ¾in × 100						
11200	4.575		0.54	10	10	
2½ × ¾in × 100						
11300	5.84		0.69	13	10	
3 × ¾in × 100						
11400	7.23		0.85½	17	1	
1½ × 1½in × 100						
11500	6.885		0.81	16	3	
1½ × 2½in × 100						
11600	9.69		1.14½	22	11	
2 × 3in × 100						
11700	14.30		1.69	33	10	
waterproof						
1½ × ¾in × 100						
12200	4.575		0.54	10	10	
2½ × ¾in × 100						
12300	5.825		0.69	13	9	
3 × ¾in × 100						
12400	7.23		0.85½	17	1	
1½ × 1½in × 100						
12500	6.885		0.81	16	3	
1½ × 2½in × 100						
12600	9.69		1.14½	22	11	
2 × 3in × 100						
12700	14.30		1.69	33	10	
airstrip						
1½ × ¾in × 100						
14200	6.885		0.81	16	3	
2½ × ¾in × 100						
14300	8.655		1.02½	20	6	
3 × ¾in × 100						
14400	10.915		1.29	25	10	
1½ × 1½in × 100						
14500	10.145		1.20	24	0	
1½ × 2½in × 100						
14600	14.76		1.74½	34	11	
2 × 3in × 100						
14700	21.56		2.55	51	0	
first aid strip	7165		0.28	0.03½	8	
plaster BPC						
1in × 1yd	1111		0.72	0.08½	1	8
2in × 1yd	1212		1.10	0.13	2	7
1in × 3yd	1001		1.48	0.17½	3	6

		E.p		E.p		s	d
plastic strapping							
waterproof							
1in x 1yd	7011	0.59		0.07		1	5
1in x 3yd	7001	1.02		0.12		2	5
2in x 3yd	7002	1.465		0.17		3	5
wound dressing							
standard BPC							
2 x 3in x 3	4713	0.425		0.05		1	0
Elastoweb (1155 S & N)							
stretched 3 x 6/7yd		8.12		0.96		19	2
Elnahar (1457 E)							
antiphones (6 pair)		0.16ea		0.24		4	9
Eupinal (339 CG)							
100ml		1.79	B	0.28		5	7
200ml		3.20	B	0.50		10	0
2l		2.00ea		—		—	
1l		—		—		—	
Eversharp (366 RD & A)							
Eversharp (1377 R & A)							
Eylure (443 Eylure)							
eyelashes							
ticklers		3.40	A	0.57½		11	6
whispers		3.40	A	0.57½		11	6
eye make-up remover							
pads		1.55	A	0.26		5	3
nail polish remover							
pads		1.405	A	0.24		4	9
Famel (690 Keldon)							
syrup †DDI	small	1.51	B	0.21		4	3
	large	2.305	B	0.32½		6	6
	family	3.99	B	0.56		11	3
Fiesta (981 Picot)							
eau de toilette	42cc	4.68	A	0.80		16	0
	84cc	8.16	A	1.40		28	0
perfume miniature		2.64	A	0.45		9	0
	½ oz	4.68	A	0.80		16	0
	¾ oz	8.16	A	1.40		28	0
	1oz	26.88	A	4.60		92	0
Findlays (1283 Violiv)							
solvent		1.06	B	0.15		3	0
Gala of London (876 MP)							
eye catchers	1GL8	4.20	A	0.75		15	0
eyelashes							
lower lashes	1GJ5	4.20	A	0.75		15	0
Genexol (1045 R)							
cones	12	4.625		0.35		7	0
		(1½ doz)					
Glucagon (413 Lilly)							
ampoules 1mg	1	0.88ea		1.33		26	6
10mg	1	4.71ea		7.06		141	3

PURCHASE TAX
 A = 55% C = 22%
 B = 36½% D = 13½%

Golden Babe (761 Lilia-White)						
Bouncer baby pants	0.89		0.11	2	2	
disposable napkins 10	1.26		0.13½	2	8	
20	2.41		0.25½	5	1	
48	5.68		0.59	11	10	
disposable nappy liners	50		2.06	0.21	4	2
Snuggi-pants	1.83		0.21	4	3	
Gynopax (339 CG)						
tablets	25	1.10	B	0.17½	3	6
Gypsona (1155 S & N)						
plaster of paris bandage						
2in × 3yd	5002	0.845		0.10	2	0
3in × 3yd	5003	1.10		0.13	2	7
4in × 3yd	5004	1.355		0.16	3	2
6in × 3yd	5006	1.69		0.20	4	0
Harvester (211 Butler)						
malt and oil 1lb	2.00		—		—	
2lb	3.80		—		—	
Helvia (754 Leslie)						
flexible first aid dressing						
pieces 1½ × ¾in	0.32		0.45	8	11	
	(1gross)					
2½ × ¾in	0.47		0.66	13	3	
	(1gross)					
3 × ¾in	0.57		0.80	16	1	
	(1gross)					
assorted pieces	0.47		0.66	13	3	
	(1gross)					
strip 6in × 2½in	0.50		0.03	7		
	(2doz)					
strips 1½in × 1yd	1.17		0.14	2	9	
2½in	1.57		0.18	3	8	
3in	1.82		0.21	4	3	
tins containing						
assorted sizes						
medium	0.60		0.07	1	5	
large	1.20		0.14	2	10	
Hetrazan (746 Lederle)						
Ichthopaste (1155 S & N)						
zinc paste & ichtham-						
mol bandage BPC						
3½ × 6yd	2.20		0.26	5	2	
Impact (1569 SAC) existing entry						
Impact (1505 Sadler)						
hair spray	142g	2.20	A	0.45	8	6
	454g	3.95	A	0.75	15	0
Impact (1569 SAC) existing entry						
Impact (1505 Sadler)						
hair lustre	142g	2.20	A	0.45	8	6
	446g	7.90	A	1.50	30	0
Impel (1569 SAC) existing entry						

		Trade	PT	Retail		
		£·p		£·p	s	d
Impel (1505 Sadler)						
deodorant aerosol	142g	2·20	A	0·45	8	6
Impora (1569 SAC) existing entry						
Impora (1505 Sadler)						
body oil	170g	7·90	A	1·50	30	0
Impress (1569 SAC) existing entry						
Impress (1505 Sadler)						
hair spray	142g	2·20	A	0·45	8	6
	454g	3·95	A	0·75	15	0
Impulse (1569 SAC) existing entry						
Impulse (1505 Sadler)						
perfume aerosol	50g	5·25	A	1·00	20	0
Innox (654 Innox)						
cleansing cream	—	—	A	0·60	12	0
cream powder puff	—	—	A	0·12	2	5
cuticle remover	—	—	A	0·49	9	10
deodorant spray 4l	—	—	A	0·59	11	10
eyebrow pencil	—	—	A	0·28	5	7
eye liner liquid	—	—	A	0·44	8	10
with brush	—	—	A	0·64	12	10
face powder	—	—	A	0·59	11	10
lipstick Jewelfast	—	—	A	0·37	7	5
No. 22	—	—	A	0·54	10	10
matine foundation	—	—	A	0·60	12	0
	—	—	A	0·85	17	0
mousse foundation	—	—	A	0·60	12	0
	—	—	A	0·85	17	0
satin sheen	—	—	A	0·64	12	10
Shadow Gleam	—	—	A	0·47	9	5
Shadow Soft	—	—	A	0·44	8	10
with applicator	—	—	A	0·64	12	10
skin balm	—	—	A	0·60	12	0
	—	—	A	0·85	17	0
soap medicated 4l	—	—	B	0·28	5	7
solution 4l	—	—	B	0·55	11	0
Jean Nate (248 COTR)						
bath luxuries	—	—	B	0·95	19	0
bath bubbles	—	—	A	0·65	13	0
deodorant aerosol	—	—	A	0·95	19	0
friction	8oz	—	A	1·80	36	0
	16oz	—	A	3·50	70	0
	32oz	—	B	0·90	18	0
soap (3)	—	—	A	1·65	33	0
spray of Nate	—	—	A	0·45	9	0
talcum	—	—	A	1·10	22	0
travel kit	—	—	A	1·10	22	0
Jelonet (1155 5 & N)						
paraffin gauze dressing BPC						
36×3½×3½ interleaved	J1	3·09		0·36½	7	4
	J2	4·575		0·54	10	10
8yd×3½ strip	J4	2·92		0·34½	6	11
36×3½×3½	J6	1·69		0·20	4	0
Kleenex (702 KC)						
25 case rate minimum order direct						
kitchen towels		1·77	D	0·10	2	0
		(2doz)				
twin pack		2·61	D	0·19	3	9
		(1½doz)				
pretty patterns		2·61	D	0·19	3	9
		(1½doz)				
holders		2·65	D	0·10	2	0
		(4doz)				
tissues Silk Soft		2·21	D	0·12	2	5
boutique		(2doz)				
handy	72	3·20	D	0·06	1	2
		(6doz)				
	150	3·65	D	0·10½	2	1
		(4doz)				
regular	100	3·65	D	0·10½	2	1
		(4doz)				
	150	2·21	D	0·12	2	5
		(2doz)				
pocket pack		1·84	D	0·02		5
		(1gross)				
for men	100	2·51	D	0·14	2	10
Kompo (1329 White)						
liquid	4oz	1·15	B	0·17	3	5
Kotex (702 KC)						
25 case rate minimum order direct						
sanitary towels						
size 0	10	2·07		0·11	2	3
		(2doz)				
size 1	5	3·45		0·07	1	5
		(6doz)				
	12	5·15		0·14	2	10
		(4doz)				
size 2	12	2·95		0·16	3	2
		(2doz)				
New Freedom		2·95	D	0·41	8	2
panties		2·57		0·14	2	10
towels	12					
Langdale's (728 Langdale)						
cinnamon essence		0·85	B	0·12	2	5
		2·00	B	0·27	5	5
		3·35	B	0·45	9	0
		7·25	B	0·97½	19	6
tablets		0·85	B	0·12	2	5
		3·35	B	0·45	9	0
		7·25	B	0·97½	19	6

Trade						Retail					
Trade		PT	Retail			Trade		PT	Retail		
£.p			£.p	s	d	£.p			£.p	s	d
Lilia (761 Lilia-White)						Pholox (78 A5 & Co)					
sanitary belts	0.995	D	0.12½	2	6	Polybactrin (218 Calmic) T5					
towels	0.785		0.08	1	7	aerosol pack large	2.25ea		3.37	67	6
	1.405		0.14	2	10	Primolut depot (1479 SCL)					
Lillets (761 Lilia-White)						ampoules 125 mg	—		—		
regular	1.21		0.12½	2	6	Prodan (485 Fulford)					
	2.145		0.22½	4	6	hair treatment	2.18	B	0.34	6	10
super	1.315		0.14	2	9	Propa PH (1545 Vestric)					
	2.39		0.25	5	0	lotion 165ml	3.00	B	0.46	9	3
super plus	1.44		0.15	3	0	Radio-malt (179 BDH)					
	2.625		0.27½	5	6	jar 1lb	2.60		0.29	5	9
Lilies of the Valley in Bloom (981 Picot)						2lb	4.45		0.49½	9	11
perfume miniature	2.64	A	0.45	9	0	Radox (893 Nicholas)					
1oz	4.68	A	0.80	16	0	bath salts Bouquet,					
1oz	8.16	A	1.40	28	0	Pine, Cologne	1.11	A	0.17	3	5
	26.88	A	4.60	92	0	liquid bath	1.725	A	0.26½	5	4
Limits (1552 UL)							2.10	B	0.29	5	10
biscuits lemon & lime	1.99		0.22	4	5	Reducine (1410 Reducine)					
shortcake plain	2.25		0.25	5	0	canine 36g	0.23ea	B	0.43	8	7
chocolate	2.165	C	0.28	5	7	42g	—		—		
Larina (786 Macdonald)						salve 36g	0.19ea	B	0.35	6	11
holdall	2.26	A	0.39	7	9	42g	—		—		
Laws (810 Maw)						Rendells (1045 R)					
baby bathcare	1.70	B	0.25	5	0	pessaries 6	2.025		0.16	3	3
Lidamor (837 MSD)						(1½ doz)	3.96		0.30	6	0
tablets 5 mg.	1.20ea		—			(1½ doz)	—		—		
Lilk of Magnesia (976 PL)						Revlon (1052 Revlon)					
liquid medium	2.06	B	0.27½	5	6	Moon Drops	—		1.55	31	0
tablets carton	0.435	B	0.06	1	2	demi softfoam					
strip & tube	—		—			Rexsol (1053 Rexall)					
Lilton (1055 RM)						sunburn lotion†	3.00	B	0.47½	9	6
antiseptic sterilising unit	0.415ea	B	0.625	12	6	suntan cream	1.68	A	0.29	5	9
unit and infra-care only subject to tax	—		—			lotion	2.76	A	0.47½	9	6
Linalka (255 Chembro)						oil	2.76	A	0.47½	9	6
diet supplement	360		21.50	1.25	25 0	spray	2.76	A	0.47½	9	6
tablets (2doz)	—		—			Ricotiv (211 Butler)					
Loduretic (837 MSD) †54B						Sanibriefs (339 CG)					
tablets 100	3.15ea		—			small, med or large	3.225	D	0.41½	8	4
Myelobromol (117 BPL)						outsize	3.97	D	0.51½	10	3
tablets 125mg	50		3.75ea	B	7.00 140 0	Sanipants (339 CG)					
Nilstim (1568 Trentham)						small, med or large	3.325	D	0.43	8	7
tablets 250	1.00ea		1.50	30	0	outsize	4.375	D	0.52½	10	6
No-del (1091 Rybar)						Sanoid (339 CG)					
1oz	1.50	B	0.24	4	10	baby cream	1.279	B	0.20	4	0
Nohaesa (221 Camden)						powder 114g	0.91	B	0.14	2	10
suppositories 50	—		—			270g	1.60	B	0.25	5	0
Norinyl-I (1584 Syntex)						1.00			0.12½	2	6
tablets multi-pack 6x21	1.72ea		2.58	51	6	dusting powder	0.891	A	0.15½	3	1
Nosmo (78 A5 & Co)						first aid outfits A45	0.416ea		0.63	12	7
Nurse Webster's (904 NW)						sports A103	3.625ea		5.44	108	10
complexion milk	—	A	0.87½	17	6	refill A103R	2.70ea		4.05	81	0
depilatory aerosol	—	A	1.05	21	0	sports A85M	4.00ea		6.00	120	0
face pack	—	A	0.80	16	0	works 1-10					
Lan-o-lash	—	A	0.42½	8	6	refill A135W	3.10ea		—		
Lan-o-nail	—	A	0.42½	8	6	works 1-50	1.275ea		—		
night cream	—	A	0.87½	17	6	refill A136W	4.375ea		—		
orange skin food	—	A	0.87½	17	6	works over 50	2.45ea		—		
super cleansing cream	—	A	0.70	14	0	refill A137W	6.125ea		—		
Nutrinail (485 Fulford)						works over 50	4.35ea		—		
complete refill	1.69	A	0.29	5	10	refill A137R	2.70ea		—		
refill	1.17	A	0.20	4	0	transport A151M	1.75ea		—		
Nkasa (325 C-A)						refill A151R	—		—		
tonic tablets	48		7.20	0.90	18 0	office, shops and railway premises					
	96		11.935	1.49	29 10	refill A12	0.75ea		1.13	22	6
	288		30.00	3.75	75 0	refill A12R	0.675ea		—		
Optone (690 Keldon)						A13	1.35ea		2.03	40	7
eye drops small	1.745	B	0.24½	4	11	refill A13R	1.237ea		—		
Optrex (690 Keldon)						A14	3.175ea		4.76	95	3
eye lotion small	1.51	B	0.21	4	3	refill A14R	1.375ea		—		
large	2.13	B	0.30	6	0	A15	3.437ea		5.15	103	0
family	3.905	B	0.55	11	0	refill A15R	2.237ea		—		
with bath ointment	1.625	B	0.23	4	7	A16	4.40ea		6.60	132	0
lens cloth	0.20		0.15	3	0	refill A16R	2.237ea		—		
	0.565		0.07	1	5	A17	6.25		9.38	187	6
Orderlies (1053 Rexall)						refill A17R	3.650ea		—		
radi (1073 Robinson)						farms outfit A A20	0.787ea		1.18	23	7
garment	3.416		0.40	8	0	refill A20R	0.625ea		0.96	19	2
ex. large	3.634		0.42½	8	6	outfit B A21	1.175ea		1.76	35	3
nappy liners	25		1.067	0.13½	2 8	refill A21R	1.05ea		1.58	31	6
nappy rolls disposable	1.166		0.12½	2	6	ileo-colostomy bags					
pads	10		1.125	0.12	2 5	sealed one end					
	30		3.15	0.34	6 9	12 x 5	0.408		—		
pleats	1.20		0.13	2	7	18 x 5	0.437		—		
Pagan (981 Picot)						12 x 4	0.383		—		
eau de toilette 42cc	4.68	A	0.80	16	0	18 x 4	0.408		—		
	84cc	A	1.40	28	0	sealed both ends					
perfume miniature	2.64	A	0.45	9	0	12 x 5	0.437		—		
1oz	4.68	A	0.80	16	0	12 x 4	0.408		—		
1oz	8.16	A	1.40	28	0	18 x 5	0.462		—		
	26.88	A	4.60	92	0	18 x 4	0.437		—		
Panets (690 Keldon)						sponge bag	0.758		0.11½	2	3
tablets 10	0.79		0.09	1	9	Selto (1125 Selto)					
penicillin-V-Lilly (413 Lilly) TS						dental salt 55g	0.95	B	0.14	2	9
potassium syrup	100ml		0.23ea	0.34	6 9	83g	1.30	B	0.19	3	10
	60ml		—			Sheridans (1580 Sheridan)					
suspension paediatric 60ml	—		—			theatrical cold cream	3.00		0.37½	7	6
pentostam (208 BW) †sl						Sleek (1155 S & N)					
100ml	4.70ea		7.05	141	0	plastic strapping					
Personna (964 Personna)						1 x 2½yd 5K12X	0.76		0.09	1	10
blades double edge	(5)		2.455	B	0.23 4 7	1 x 5yd 5K15	1.285		0.15½	3	1
platinum	(5)		2.455	B	0.23 4 7	2 x 5yd 5K25	2.115		0.25	5	0
injector	(5)		2.455	B	0.23 4 7	3 x 5yd 5K35	2.79		0.34	6	9
	(20pkts)		—			Sno-Drops (786 Macdonald)					
	(20pkts)		—			cotton wool balls 50	0.60		0.07½	1	6

NEW from Co-Caps

IMIPRAMINE
CO-CAP 25

Imipramine

Each capsule contains 25 mg Imipramine BP 42/- per 250 (Basic NHS) **10% Discount** when ordered direct from CO-CAPS 361 Lillie Road London SW6 Telephone 01-370 4664 (reverse charge)

	Trade PT		Retail	
	£.p		£.p	s d
Zopla (754 Leslie)				
elastic adhesive bandage				
1in x 3yd	1.04		0.12	2 5
1in x 3yd	1.44		0.17	3 4
1in x 3yd	1.90		0.22	4 5
2in x 3yd	2.43		0.28	5 8
2in x 3yd	2.96		0.35	6 11
3in x 3yd	3.50		0.41	8 2
4in x 3yd	4.50		0.53	10 6
elastic extension strapping				
1in x 1yd	0.43		0.05	1 0
1in x 1yd	0.67		0.08	1 7
2in x 1yd	1.03		0.12	2 5
2in x 1yd	1.18		0.14	2 9
3in x 1yd	1.37		0.16	3 3
1in x 3yd	1.04		0.12	2 5
1in x 3yd	1.44		0.17	3 4
1in x 3yd	1.90		0.22	4 5
2in x 3yd	2.43		0.28	5 8
2in x 3yd	2.96		0.35	6 11
3in x 3yd	3.50		0.41	8 2
4in x 3yd	4.50		0.53	10 6
felts compressions				
soft very thin 1/16 in				
1yd	1.13ea		1.57	31 6 D
thin 1/16 or 1/8 in				
1yd	1.64ea		2.29	45 10 D
med. 1/16 or 1/8 in				
1yd	2.20ea		3.08	61 7 D

	Trade PT		Retail	
	£.p		£.p	s d
thick 1/16 or 1/8 in				
1yd	2.75ea		3.85	77 0 D
semi-compressed				
very thin 1/16 in				
1yd	1.30ea		1.82	36 5 D
thin 1/16 or 1/8 in				
1yd	1.90ea		2.66	53 3 D
med. 1/16 or 1/8 in				
1yd	2.50ea		3.50	70 0 D
thick 1/16 or 1/8 in				
1yd	3.15ea		4.41	88 3 D
compressed				
very thin 1/16 in				
1yd	1.44ea		2.01	40 3 D
thin 1/16 or 1/8 in				
1yd	2.05ea		2.87	57 5 D
med 1/16 or 1/8 in				
1yd	2.80ea		3.92	78 5 D
thick 1/16 or 1/8 in				
1yd	3.40ea		4.76	95 3 D
felts, small pieces soft or semi-compressed				
thin small 4in x 3 1/2 in	0.90		0.10	2 1
med. 4in x 3in	0.90		0.10	2 1
thick 3in x 3in	0.90		0.10	2 1
thin large 6in x 6in	1.80		0.21	4 2
med. 6in x 4 1/2 in	1.80		0.21	4 2
thick 4in x 4 1/2 in	1.80		0.21	4 2
med. unsprayed				
4in x 3in	0.73		0.09	1 9
felt pads, soft, semi-compressed or compressed				
O.S. oval (2 1/2 x 2 1/2)				
thin 1/16	2.53		3.55	71 0
(1gross)	(1gross)		(1gross)	
thick 1/16	3.19		4.47	89 5
(1gross)	(1gross)		(1gross)	
long oval (3 1/2 x 2)				
thin 1/16	2.85		4.00	79 11
(1gross)	(1gross)		(1gross)	
thick 1/16	3.69		5.16	103 3
(1gross)	(1gross)		(1gross)	
extra large oval (2 1/2 x 1 1/2)				
thin 1/16	2.20		3.08	61 7
(1gross)	(1gross)		(1gross)	
thick 1/16	2.85		4.00	79 11
(1gross)	(1gross)		(1gross)	
heart shaped (2 x 1 1/2)				
thin 1/16	1.70		2.39	47 9
(1gross)	(1gross)		(1gross)	
thick 1/16	2.20		3.08	61 7
(1gross)	(1gross)		(1gross)	
extra large oval (2 1/2 x 1 1/2)				
thin 1/16	1.82		2.55	50 11
(1gross)	(1gross)		(1gross)	
thick 1/16	2.31		3.24	64 9
(1gross)	(1gross)		(1gross)	
large oval (2 1/2 x 1 1/2)				
thin 1/16	1.70		2.39	47 9
(1gross)	(1gross)		(1gross)	
thick 1/16	2.20		3.08	61 7
(1gross)	(1gross)		(1gross)	
large round (2 1/2 in dia.)				
thin 1/16	2.42		3.79	67 10
(1gross)	(1gross)		(1gross)	
thick 1/16	3.08		4.31	86 3
(1gross)	(1gross)		(1gross)	
flesh foamed latex				
thin 1yd x 18in	1.48yd		2.07	41 5
med. 1yd x 18in	1.93yd		2.70	53 11

	Trade PT		Retail	
	£.p		£.p	s d
plain thin 1yd x 18in	1.23yd		1.72	34 4
med. 1yd x 18in	1.65yd		2.31	46 3
fleece weight material 16in wide 1yd	1.00ea		1.40	28 0
Foam-O-Felt				
thin 1/16	1.60yd		2.24	44 10
med. 1/16	1.93yd		2.70	53 11
moleskin 7in x 1yd	4.00		0.47	9 4
12in x 5yd	2.38ea		3.33	66 8
Polyfoam				
thin 1/16	1.20yd		1.68	33 7
med. 1/16	1.59yd		2.23	44 6
plain thin 1/16	0.86yd		1.20	24 0
med. 1/16	1.31yd		1.84	36 9
Silcofoam				
thin 1yd x 18in	1.10yd		1.54	30 10
med. 1yd x 18in	1.46yd		2.05	41 0
thick 1yd x 18in	1.83yd		2.55	51 1
sponge rubber				
per yard x 18in				
1in thick	1.54ea		2.16	43 2
1in thick	2.04ea		2.86	57 2
1in thick	2.68ea		3.75	75 1
per 1yd x 18in				
per 1yd x 18in				
per box 3 pieces				
3 1/2 in x 3 1/2 in	0.30ea		0.42	8 4
unsprayed per box, 3 pieces				
3 1/2 in x 6 in x 3 1/2 in	0.26ea		0.36	7 3
spread flexible cloth				
straps 18in long				
stockinettes				
12in wide 1yd	0.80ea		1.12	22 5
Swan foam				
thin 1yd x 18in	1.25yd		1.75	35 0
med. 1yd x 18in	1.67yd		2.35	46 11
plain thin 1yd x 18in	1.07yd		1.50	29 11
med. 1yd x 18in	1.44yd		2.01	40 3
zinc oxide plaster				
5yd x 1in	0.83		0.10	1 11
1in NH5	1.04		0.12	2 5
1in NH5	1.39		0.16	3 3
1in NH5	1.54		0.18	3 7
1in NH5	2.05		0.24	4 10
2in NH5	2.59		0.30	6 0
2 1/2 in NH5	2.84		0.33	6 8
3in NH5	3.50		0.41	8 2
4in	4.13		0.48	9 8
10yd x 1in	1.33		0.15	3 1
1in	1.54		0.18	3 7
1in	1.90		0.22	4 5
1in	2.42		0.28	5 8
1in	3.15		0.37	7 4
1in	4.10		0.48	9 7
2 1/2 in	5.16		0.60	12 1
3in	5.70		0.67	13 4
4in	7.35		0.86	17 2

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

293 Cooper=James Cowper Ltd., 5 Station Road, Reading, RG1 1LG. Reading 451825.
904 NW=Nurse Webster, 4 Woodchurch Road, London, N.W.6. 01-328 4043.
1098 Sandoz=Sandoz Products Ltd., 41 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 0AL. 01-629 5011.
1314 Weddel=Weddel Pharmaceuticals, 14 West Smithfield, London, EC1A 9HY. 01-248 6411.
1505 Sadler=Sadler Cosmetics Ltd., Water Lane Industrial Estate, Storrington nr. Pulborough, Sussex. Storrington 3377.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

3-Hands (1227 THP) existing entry				
3-Hands (671 Jeyes)				
disinfectant 200ml	0.98		0.10	2 0
340ml	1.30		0.14	2 10
570ml	1.99		0.21 1/2	4 4
p.v.c. 570ml	2.04		0.22	4 5
Actual (1599 Winthrop)				
pulv. pro mist 150g	—		—	— D
Airwick (671 Jeyes)				
"all day" bottle	2.16		0.22 1/2	4 6
refill	1.80		0.19	3 10
aerosols				
alpine mist, fly killer,				
lilac time, spring				
time mist	1.65		0.18	3 7
moth proofers	2.18		0.22	4 5

Alka Cold (843 ML) Harlech and West areas only				
tablets 10	1.395 B		0.19 1/2	3 11 1/2
Aqua Manda (532 Goya)				
after shave	2.59 A		0.44	8 10 C
Baby Life (1499 BLP)				
terry squares muslin 6	—		—	— D
Biotergic (972 Pharmax)				
detergent 2k	1.54ea		—	— A
20k	13.20ea		—	—
50k	28.87ea		—	—
Camoquin (938 PD)				
tablets 3 and 1000	—		—	— D

CONVERSION TABLE

£p.	s. d.	£p.	s. d.
0.01	2 1/2	0.51	10 2 1/2
0.02	5	0.52	10 5
0.03	7 1/2	0.53	10 7 1/2
0.04	9 1/2	0.54	10 9 1/2
0.05	1 0	0.55	11 0
0.06	1 2 1/2	0.56	11 2 1/2
0.07	1 5	0.57	11 5
0.08	1 7 1/2	0.58	11 7 1/2
0.09	1 9 1/2	0.59	11 9 1/2
0.10	2 0	0.60	12 0
0.11	2 2 1/2	0.61	12 2 1/2
0.12	2 5	0.62	12 5
0.13	2 7 1/2	0.63	12 7 1/2
0.14	2 9 1/2	0.64	12 9 1/2
0.15	3 0	0.65	13 0
0.16	3 2 1/2	0.66	13 2 1/2
0.17	3 5	0.67	13 5
0.18	3 7 1/2	0.68	13 7 1/2
0.19	3 9 1/2	0.69	13 9 1/2
0.20	4 0	0.70	14 0
0.21	4 2 1/2	0.71	14 2 1/2
0.22	4 5	0.72	14 5
0.23	4 7 1/2	0.73	14 7 1/2
0.24	4 9 1/2	0.74	14 9 1/2
0.25	5 0	0.75	15 0
0.26	5 2 1/2	0.76	15 2 1/2
0.27	5 5	0.77	15 5
0.28	5 7 1/2	0.78	15 7 1/2
0.29	5 9 1/2	0.79	15 9 1/2
0.30	6 0	0.80	16 0
0.31	6 2 1/2	0.81	16 2 1/2
0.32	6 5	0.82	16 5
0.33	6 7 1/2	0.83	16 7 1/2
0.34	6 9 1/2	0.84	16 9 1/2
0.35	7 0	0.85	17 0
0.36	7 2 1/2	0.86	17 2 1/2
0.37	7 5	0.87	17 5
0.38	7 7 1/2	0.88	17 7 1/2
0.39	7 9 1/2	0.89	17 9 1/2
0.40	8 0	0.90	18 0
0.41	8 2 1/2	0.91	18 2 1/2
0.42	8 5	0.92	18 5
0.43	8 7 1/2	0.93	18 7 1/2
0.44	8 9 1/2	0.94	18 9 1/2
0.45	9 0	0.95	19 0
0.46	9 2 1/2	0.96	19 2 1/2
0.47	9 5	0.97	19 5
0.48	9 7 1/2	0.98	19 7 1/2
0.49	9 9 1/2	0.99	19 9 1/2
0.50	10 0	1.00	20 0

	Trade	PT	Retail				
			£.p	£.p	s	d	
D-S (1237 Tillott)							
ets	60	1.025ea	1.37½	27	6		
	240	3.75ea	5.00	100	0		
	600	8.22ea	—	—	—		
enin (1393 BRL) existing entry							D
enin (1393 BRL) T5							I
s lg	10	103.4ea	—	—	—		
ix (1164 55L)							A
ary towels	12	1.445	0.14½	2	11		
	18	2.03	0.21	4	2		
	30	3.24	0.33½	6	8		
omycetin (938 PD)							D
ical 10% (vet.)	—	—	—	—	—		
& Gate (307 C & G)							D
al food	—	—	—	—	—		
(883 Nestle) existing entry							D
(883 Nestle) 2oz							
	4oz	9.28	—	—	—		
	(2 doz)	—	—	—	—		
(147 Boots)							
ets	300	0.78ea B	—	—	—		
	250	—	—	—	—		
246 TYE)							A
mula	6oz	2.40	0.30	6	0		
	12oz	3.60	0.45	9	0		
plets	300	1.20	0.16	3	3		
	1000	3.25	0.39½	7	11		
acon (1037 Reckitt)							C
yder	1000g	5.25ea	7.50	150	0		
atin (938 PD)							D
up	500ml	—	—	—	—		
ft (1246 TYE)							A
ey and yeast tablets	60	1.00	0.12½	2	6		
	150	2.30	0.29	5	9		
	300	3.25	0.37½	7	6		
	1000	0.55ea	0.82½	16	6		
asses and yeast tablets							
	60	1.00	0.12½	2	6		
	150	2.30	0.29	5	9		
	300	3.25	0.37½	7	6		
	1000	0.55ea	0.82½	16	6		
(671 Jeyes)							A
nfecant	200ml	0.98	0.10	2	0		
	340ml	1.32	0.14	2	10		
	570ml	2.02	0.21½	4	4		
	1 gal	0.80ea	0.97½	19	6		
	5gal	3.53ea	4.41	88	3		
n V (649 ICI)							D
up	60ml	—	—	—	—		
(671 Jeyes)							A
reshener blocks (Whiz)	1.42	0.05	1	0			
	(3 doz)	—	—	—	—		
	284ml	1.02	0.10½	2	1		
	570ml	1.61	0.17	3	5		
	1140ml	2.94	0.31	6	2		
	1gal	0.78ea	0.96	19	3		
	5gal	3.34ea	3.94	78	10		
shbin powder	680g	1.07	0.10½	2	1		
et flats							
ft single	1.84	0.07	1	5			
	(3 doz)	—	—	—	—		
bysoft single	1.53	0.05½	1	1			
	(3 doz)	—	—	—	—		
ouble	1.46	0.11	2	2			
	(1½ doz)	—	—	—	—		
anilla single	2.27	0.08½	1	8			
	(3 doz)	—	—	—	—		
ouble	2.09	0.14½	2	11			
	(1½ doz)	—	—	—	—		
et rolls							
bysoft twin	2.08	0.14½	2	11			
	(1½ doz)	—	—	—	—		
anilla	2.28	0.08½	1	8			
	(3 doz)	—	—	—	—		
et fittings							
arcelain white	6.32	D	0.72½	14	6		
oloured	0.78ea	D	1.08	21	7		
astic	—	—	—	—	—		
ne (671 Jeyes)							A
nfecant	200ml	0.98	0.10	2	0		
	340ml	1.30	0.14	2	10		
	570ml	1.99	0.21½	4	4		
	1gal	0.80ea	0.97½	19	6		
	5gal	3.53ea	4.41	88	3		
in Durules (68 Astra)							I
ets	250	10.08ea	15.11	302	3		
x (702 KC)							
e rates minimum order direct							
w Freedom							
nties	2.95	D	0.39½	7	11		
wels	12	2.57	0.14	2	9		
actil (971 P5MB) ts4B							R
up 25mg/5ml	125ml	0.16ea	0.24	4	9		
	11	1.00ea	1.50	30	0		
	21	1.90ea	2.85	57	0		

	Trade	PT	Retail				
			£.p	£.p	s	d	
tablets 10mg	50	0.12ea	0.18	3	7		
	500	0.86ea	1.29	25	10		
25mg	50	0.18ea	0.27	5	5		
	500	1.42ea	2.13	42	7		
50mg	50	0.32ea	0.48	9	7		
	500	2.70ea	4.05	81	0		
100mg	50	0.62ea	0.93	18	7		
	500	4.98ea	7.47	149	6		
Loxon (295 CM & R)							D
premix 12 x 4oz	—	—	—	—	—		
Macdonald (786 Macdonald)							
household cotton wool	4oz	0.925	0.11	2	2	A	
	100g	0.70	0.08½	1	8	•	
	200g	1.025	0.12½	2	6		
	400g	1.95	0.22	4	5		
Marina (786 Macdonald)							A
holdalls	No. 50	1.775	B	0.27½	5	6	A
	No. 4	—	—	—	—	—	D
face cloths	No. 27	0.78	D	0.11	2	2	A
	No. 33	1.09	D	0.15	3	0	
Mary Quant (876 MP)							
eye wipers	1.85	A	0.33	6	7		
Mascetin (938 PD)							D
Midicel (938 PD)							D
tablets 4g (vet.) 5							
Milo (883 Nestle)							
	8oz	1.755	0.18	3	7	A	
	16oz	3.18	0.32	6	5		
Mistol (255 Chembro)							A
drops plain	1.15	B	0.17	3	5		
with ephedrine	1.15	B	0.17	3	5		
aqueous	1.15	B	0.17	3	5		
mist squeeze bottle	1.15	B	0.17	3	5		
Musterole (255 Chembro)							A
	4.03	B	0.20	4	0		
	(3 doz)	—	—	—	—		
Nature Boy (849 MML)							A
foot exercise sandals	1.83	pr	2.75	55	0		
Nature Child (849 MML)							A
foot exercise sandals	1.32	pr	1.99	39	10		
flat wood soled	1.32	pr	1.99	39	10		
low wedge heel	1.43	pr	2.15	43	0		
(11-1)	1.49	pr	2.25	45	0		
(2-5)	—	—	—	—	—		
low wedge heel	1.66	pr	2.49	49	10		
Sabot	—	—	—	—	—		
Nature Girl (849 MML)							A
foot exercise sandals	1.66	pr	2.49	49	10		
low wedge heel	1.83	pr	2.75	55	0		
high square heel	1.83	pr	2.75	55	0		
high wedge heel	2.33	pr	3.49	69	10		
wedge heel Sabot	—	—	—	—	—		
flexible sandals	1.83	prD	2.99	59	10		
low wedge heel	—	—	—	—	—		
Nescafe (883 Nestle)							A
sachets	72	4.275	—	—	—		
	(2 doz)	8.16	—	—	—		
	1oz	7.815	—	—	—		
	(8 doz)	7.31	—	—	—		
	2oz	7.31	—	—	—		
	(4 doz)	6.975	—	—	—		
	4oz	4.84	—	—	—		
	(1 doz)	9.28	—	—	—		
	(2 doz)	—	—	—	—		
Nujol (255 Chembro)							A
small	1.54	B	0.23	4	7		
large	2.69	B	0.40	8	0		
Parke-Davis (938 PD)							D
vaccines	—	—	—	—	—		
catarrh 1ml and	—	—	—	—	—		
25ml	—	—	—	—	—		
Parozone (671 Jeyes) existing entry							D
Parozone (671 Jeyes)							I
	570ml	0.655	0.07	1	5		
	11	0.94	0.09½	1	11		
	1gal	0.315ea	0.40	8	0		
Sanilav (671 Jeyes)							A
	440g	0.96	0.10	2	0		
	770g	1.58	0.16	3	3		
Scrubbs (671 Jeyes)†							A
ammonia	1.22	0.13	2	7			
Silcot (786 Macdonald)							A
sanitary towels wool	12	1.315	0.14	2	10		
size 0	6	0.81	0.09	1	9		
1	12	1.475	0.16	3	2		
2	12	1.705	0.18½	3	8		
3	12	1.94	0.21	4	2		
4	12	2.325	0.25	5	0		
soluble	6	0.76	0.08	1	7		
size 1	12	1.32	0.14	2	9		

		Trade	PT	Retail			
				£.p	£.p	s d	
Silsan (786 Macdonald)							A
sanitary towels							
size 1	6	0.74		0.08	1 7		
	12	1.325		0.14	2 10		
2	12	1.52		0.16	3 3		
soluble							
size 1	6	0.76		0.08	1 7		
	12	1.32		0.14	2 9		
Stemetil (971 P5MB)†s4B							R
syrup	125ml	0.20ea		0.30	6 0		
forte	125ml	0.46ea		0.69	13 9		
	11	3.06ea		4.59	91 9		
tablets 5mg	250	1.26ea		1.89	37 9		
	1000	4.98ea		7.47	149 5		
25mg	50	0.70ea		1.05	21 0		
	500	6.12ea		9.18	183 7		
Suleo (671 Jeyes)							A
emulsion		1.02	B	0.15	3 0		
shampoo		1.28	B	0.19	3 9		
Tabloid (208 BW)							
cyclobarbitone							
200mg	500	—		—	—		D
Tolseram (1175 Squibb)							D
Uniflu (1367 Unigreg) existing entry							D
Uniflu (1367 Unigreg)†							I
tabletsplus Gregovite C							
composite packs 12		0.175ea		0.26	5 3		
	24	0.31ea		0.46	9 3		
Unigest (1367 Unigreg)							I
capsules	12	0.18ea	B	0.34	6 11		
	dp120	1.54ea		—	—		
Vibrona (400 JD & B)							
tonic wine	bottle	9.05		0.92½	18 6		
	half bottle	4.825		0.50	10 0		
Wellcome (208 BVV)							
gas - gangrene anti-							A
toxin mixed ampoule		2.60ea		3.90	78 0		
Yestamin (1246 TYE) existing entry							D
Yestamin (1246 TYE)							I
powder	8oz	2.20		0.27½	5 6		
	16oz	3.30		0.40	8 0		
tablets	50	0.90		0.11	2 3		
	100	1.36		0.17	3 4		
	300	3.00		0.37½	7 6		
plus paracetamol	20	1.00		0.15	3 0		
	50	2.20	B	0.30	6 0		

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COMMENT COMMENT COMMENT COMMENT COMMENT

S4A and the law

The legislation concerning prescriptions for Schedule 4A poisons is being disregarded by far too many doctors, and that is causing difficulties for both pharmacists and patients.

A prescription for a Schedule 4A poison must include the dosage before a pharmacist can dispense it, and that important aspect of the prescription is regrettably omitted from a number of scripts.

Schedule 4A to the Poisons Rules lists some of the more potent substances in medicine today and the Poisons Board, The Home Secretary and, finally, Parliament have each separately agreed in the public interest that those substances should be released to the public under a strictly controlled procedure.

The potency of these preparations inherently requires that patients are carefully instructed in matters of dosage and timing of treatment. The doctor who accepts his professional responsibilities will undoubtedly ensure that his patients fully realise and appreciate the regimen he requires them to follow.

However, it is well-known that patients are not in a receptive frame of mind to "take in" all the instruction given to them in a surgery and the written dosage instructions on a prescription ensure that they are carried forward to the label on the medicine.

We therefore consider that the dosage requirement in respect of S4A preparations is an eminently appropriate one.

The basic problem of the omitted doses from a prescription for S4A poisons is that the prescription is only illegal *after* a pharmacist has dispensed it.

Surely the correct approach to the current situation is that such a prescription should be illegal at the time of writing by the doctor and that the illegality should be the direct responsibility of the doctor writing such a prescription.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society having had "second thoughts" about its attitude to this problem (see p 811) should decide what is best in the patient's interest — and that, we are sure, means the inclusion of dosages — and act accordingly, even if that policy inconveniences the medical profession.

We would be inclined to go further and seek changes in the chemists' contract under the NHS so that pharmacists who have to return prescriptions to doctors for correction or amendment should be able to claim *extra* out-of-pocket expenses for the time—and frustration—involved.

If that procedure was instituted the Department of Health and Social Security—seeing its mounting costs—would soon put pressure where it is required and ensure the law is adhered to.

The whole problem is a growing one in that larger medical practices, and the tendency to employ locum medical agencies out of normal surgery consulting hours, make it increasingly difficult for a pharmacist to contact a specific doctor in order to have a prescription amended or completed.

LETTERS

Clearing house

Like J. S. Clarke (November 21, page 742) we have suffered from "Overdue Account" letters from firms who refuse to send in statements before the 10th.

We now consider this insult as Manna from Heaven and pay statements received after the 10th on the following month's NPU account. We therefore have the use of these efficient firms' money for another month.

Manna from Heaven—all other chemists please follow.

D. S. Robertson,
Gourrock, Renfrewshire.

Pharmacy's future

Over the past years you have received many letters concerning the function of the Council of the Society and criticising its efforts on behalf of the membership. These are often unconstructive and display an ignorance of the limitations imposed on the Council in our everyday affairs. Many are individual "moans".

It is my very sincere belief that the

troubles of our profession are much more deepseated than is realised and that we are fast becoming a "dying" race. It follows, therefore, that we must attend to fundamentals before we can attempt to deal with detail, and this is the main purpose of this letter.

I believe that the Society should accept the fact that we are not only professional persons but also, to a great extent, a commercial body. Our contract under the NHS is a commercial agreement. The multiples, with their vast resources, recognise the importance of the commercial field and gear themselves towards the 1980's in their thinking and planning.

History has repeatedly shown that a divided house must fall. Can we not take note of this and put our own house in order at the top, for without such cohesion, we cannot expect the branches to be united in their actions and approach. This is where I feel we must start and I feel that our approach — and actions — should fall into two main classes from which we can hope to develop and progress.

□ The bye-laws for the election of the Council should be amended in roughly the following pattern: 14 members to represent the larger body of members, ie, retail, two to represent the multiples, two from the hospital section, two from industry and one from the wholesale field.

With respect to the integrity of members of the Council, I suggest that the retail membership is comprised of those actually engaged in retail pharmacy, employer and employed, who meet the public and their local medical colleagues and are in direct contact with the everyday problems which face us.

□ As a second or complementary step, I suggest we turn the clock back a few years and amalgamate the Council and the NPU on a proper basis, as consultation at its present level is not enough. We must present a single united front to overcome the manner in which we are treated by our biggest customer, the Minister, who tends to ignore us and treat us with contempt. Let us take a long, long look at the Charter and bring it up to date. Let us get rid of the last effects of the Jenkin case and any other legal restrictions, so that the Council can fully represent us in our discussions at all levels.

Members complain bitterly that they do not receive value for the retention fee. To a degree this complaint is justified, but very few realise the limitations of the Council in a most important aspect of our work, ie, our financial return. The Council are not empowered to intervene and it is up to the membership to make this possible and constantly press for them to be our representative body.

Continued on page 822

Continued from previous page

The NPU do a good job within their scope but they can never represent the whole membership as could the Council; I feel there is much to be gained by amalgamation for we must then, surely, get the best of both.

Time has been running out on us for a number of years and this is now an urgent problem for which we must do something which is really objective and determined.

S. H. Beckett,
Grimsby.

NPUM—a betrayal

Do you remember the high flown phrases when NPU Marketing was launched?—a range of quality products offering value for money, *sold by chemists only*, and with no price cutting. Judge our surprise when some two months ago we found Professional toothpaste being sold from a market stall at 2s for a large tube. We immediately purchased a tube of this and wrote to NPU Marketing on September 18 in the hope that the Code Number would help them to trace the source of supply. To date we have received no acknowledgement of this letter.

We learnt later from our NPU wholesaler that this was now a discontinued line and that NPU Marketing had sold their remaining stocks cheaply to sources other than chemists. They were equally astounded at this. We complained bitterly to the NPU Marketing representative and this produced a telephone call from London with a promise to investigate and contact us later — again we have heard nothing further. NPU Marketing followed the same policy with Solo hair dressing — a department store at Scarborough ran a special offer on this while the local Chemists were still trying to sell it at the full price.

Chemists have complained for many years about various manufacturers' distribution policies — now we can't even trust our own organisation.

Can the shareholders of NPU Marketing receive the following assurances:

- ☐ That the directors can control the marketing men sufficiently to prevent occurrences of this nature.
- ☐ That NPU products will not be sold other than through NPU members.
- ☐ That if a line is discontinued it should be offered to members at a reduced price.
- ☐ That members' letters be answered reasonably promptly.

D. Wright
Kirkbymoorside, Yorks

— a reply

Mr J. Wright, managing director, NPUM comments:

I can well understand the feelings of Mr Wright on finding that Professional toothpaste was being sold on a market stall at a cut price, and that Solo hair cream was on special offer at a department store in Scarborough. May I ask him to consider the matter in the light of the fact that we introduced both the toothpaste and

the hair cream at the request of members who wished to meet competition from grocers and others. Unfortunately, despite the provision of products of excellent quality and presentation, supported by attractive bonus offers and reduced prices, members generally seemed unwilling to buy in the quantities necessary to ensure permanent viability.

It is a pity that there are so many members who, short-sightedly in my view, are interested only in meeting demands for advertised lines that are freely available at supermarkets, grocers etc; those members are not prepared to look a little further into the future and to protect their long term interests by actively recommending NPUM lines.

As stocks on hand were not moving and because the shelf life of the products was not unlimited, the NPUM board, not the "marketing men" (although they approved), decided that NPUM should "cut its losses." We sold to dealers who gave us their undertaking (worthless as it has since turned out) not to sell to other channels of retail distribution.

We are concerned that there should have been this "leak" to non-NPU retail channels. At the same time, it is wrong to seek to place all the blame on the shoulders of the directors and NPUM staff. If reasonable support had been forthcoming from members, the problem would never have arisen.

OPEN SHOP

by E. C. Tenner

Resistance and its cause

Sir Derrick Dunlop has entered the lists again. He would not, he states in a recent report in *The Times*, expect a girl in a chemist's shop to tell a patient that prolonged use of phenacetin might cause renal papillary necrosis.

To be honest, I would not expect Sir Derrick himself to tell a patient that phenacetin might cause renal papillary necrosis. He would certainly use less technical language, and he does not advance his case by putting technicalities of this kind into the mouths of those not so well educated as himself. On the contrary he succeeds only in weakening it.

But Sir Derrick's dictatorial assertions seldom advance his case if he but knew it. I am certain that the problem of "NP" labelling would have been resolved a long time ago, had it not been for the fact that Sir Derrick promoted it in such a way that chemists developed a resistance to the idea of automatic labelling, and even more to the fact that someone, however distinguished, was telling them to do it. Sir Derrick has yet to learn that talking down to another profession can do little to enable the Medicines Commission to be seen as a fair minded body, which, from the point of view of pharmacy, is a pity, for it is our profession, more than any

COMING EVENTS

Monday December 14

Nottingham Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, 64, St James's Street, Nottingham, at 8 pm. Film: "Fundamental principles of immunisation."

Southampton Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Postgraduate Centre, Southampton General Hospital, at 7.30 pm. Mr Raymond Stock, QC, on "The purpose of sentencing."

Tuesday December 15

Durham County Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Three Tuns Hotel, Durham City, at 8 pm. Mr Peter S. Manley, on "Balance sheets and other business records."

Leicester & Leicestershire Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Postgraduate Medical Centre, Leicester, at 8 pm. Discussion: "Memorandum for the guidance of witnesses."

Plymouth Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Tamar Hotel, Crownhill, at 8 pm. Secretary's social evening and "talent and discoveries night."

West Kent Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Wellcome Research Laboratories, Langley Court, Beckenham, at 8 pm. Mr S. W. Rawlings on "Suitable flowering pot plants for the home."

Advance information

International Gifts Fair, Earls Court, London SW5, August 8-12, 1971.

other, that will have to comply with its rules and regulations. A period of self imposed silence by Sir Derrick would seem to be indicated.

Responsibility

The article on "the great drug fraud" in *The Sunday Times* has caused, of course, great annoyance to those of us in general practice. At least as annoying was the article, placed alongside, by Professor Beckett, which did nothing to defend us, and indeed, by its juxtaposition and its content, had the opposite effect. Having made that general condemnation, there are other implications.

If Professor Beckett was asked to contribute this article, then he should have very carefully considered his special responsibilities as a member of Council before accepting. If, however, he placed this article of his own volition, then he must have used his special knowledge, as a Council member, of the impending release of this particular feature.

One of the charter duties of the Society is to protect the honour of the profession, and one would accept, as a corollary, that this duty devolves on individual members of Council, but Professor Beckett did not appear to seize his opportunity to do so, in a positive way, on this occasion. Perhaps the above questions were put in the debate in Council on this subject. If they were, they were not reported. The membership deserves to know the answers.

RED CROSSES IN PHARMACY AND MEDICINE BEFORE THE GENEVA CONVENTION

By T. D. Whittet HonDSc BSc PhD FPS FRIC DBA

A comprehensive report on this subject was published in 1965¹. Since then I have found numerous additional examples of the use of the red cross as a symbol, both before and after the Geneva Convention. Since the centenary of the British Red Cross Society is being celebrated this year it seems appropriate to publish a second report.

In St Andrew's Undershaft Church, London, is a memorial to Dr Humphrey Brook, MD, who died in 1693. His arms are shown on it and bear a pale red engrailed cross with a black edge on a gold ground².

Crosses in arms

The "Life and Times of Anthony Wood" gives the arms of Edward Eaton, Doctor of Physick, who died on October 6, 1683, and these bear a red cross between 12 golden cross crosslets fitchee³.

Keynes⁴ gives the arms of Sir Walter Hervey (sic), Lord Mayor of London, 1272, as bearing three crosses pattee fitchee. The colour of the crosses is not given but the cross pattee on arms was nearly always red. Sir Walter was a pepperer, and may have been an apothecary as the apothecaries were members of that gild. Keynes stated that the famous William Harvey may have been a descendant as he used Sir Walter's arms as part of his own.

In Bath Abbey there is a memorial to John Wall, a physician, later of Worcester, who died on June 27, 1776. This shows his coat of arms bearing three red crosses crosslet with a long vertical lower axis.

In the Parish Church of Coventry there is a memorial to Thomas Pigeon, apothecary, who was Mayor of that City in 1661. It shows his arms which bear a red cross pattonce. Pigeon's mortar and pestle are in the museum of the Pharmaceutical Society and the mortar bears several Greek crosses in circles around its middle.

William Withering Jr, LID, son of the famous physician who made the first scientific investigations of the effect of digitalis in heart disease, was granted arms bearing a red cross pattee⁵.

Dr Ida Macalpinc possesses a pair of drug jars of about 1660 made by the Talvera faience factory of Spain. Each bears the coat of arms of an order of nuns known as the "Adoratrices." In the centre of the shield of the arms is a Maltese red cross.

In my previous paper the use of the red cross by several mediaeval hospitals

was mentioned. Another example is Christ's Hospital of Lincoln, founded by Edward VI (1547-53), the arms of which include a diagonal red cross.

Red crosses on pharmacies

Another example of a pharmacy using the red cross before the Geneva Convention is the Kolmen Sepän Apteekki or Apoteket Tre Smeder which has used since 1813 a symbol on its labels including a red Maltese cross, and continues to do so to this day.

The tendency to use red crosses as symbols on pharmacies and pharmaceutical premises appears to be growing. I have seen them in many parts of the world. There are many on pharmacies in Andorra, Cyprus and Italy. For example the Farmacia les Tres Creus in Andorra La Velle bears red and green Greek crosses and a yellow cross pattee with a superimposed bowl of Hygeia.

On a recent visit to Austria I found that the red cross on the drogeria in Rattenberg has been replaced by a white Greek cross on a red ground. I have been

sent a photograph of a pharmacy in Ceylon bearing a red cross.

In addition to the examples in my previous report, I have seen poison bottles in Prague with their stoppers in the shape of a cross with a red outline and a diagonal red cross on the label of a disinfectant in Paris.

In the previous report I described the use of a diagonal red cross on ambulances of the Union Army in the American Civil War (before October 1863—the date of the Geneva Convention). Scottish ambulances use a similar red cross instead of the Greek red cross used on those in the rest of Great Britain.

The Australian Medical Association has adopted arms bearing a diagonal red cross. The tie of the Hospital Officers' Association bears a red cross. The Hospital Journal of Belgium bears a red cross pattee with a superimposed blue serpent.

I have found many other examples of the red cross being used in modern insignia of hospitals and other medical and pharmaceutical organisations.

Red cross streets

In Stow's Survey of London there is the following reference to the street mentioned in my first report: "In Red Cross Street, on the west side from St Giles Churchyard up to the said crosse be many fair houses."

I have discovered that there is a Red Cross Lane on the Southern outskirts of Cambridge in what was formerly part of Trumpington parish. It is an unadopted road, which, strangely enough, in March 1969, belonged to the Ministry of Health which was in the process of handing it over to the city for maintenance. Quite by chance it is very close to the new Addenbrooke's Hospital. I have not been able to trace the origin of the name.

A report from a Soviet source states: "Following the example started in Latvia, Esthonian doctors are now issued with a white disc carrying a red cross and mounted on a short stick. With these they can stop any private car and require the driver to carry any person found ill in the street to the nearest hospital. Failure to stop or refuse to obey can render the driver liable to penalties."

Numerous additional examples confirm that the red cross was widely used as a medical and pharmaceutical symbol before the Geneva Convention of 1864. There is also ample evidence that it is still used by many pharmacies and other related establishments.



One of a pair of drug jars, made in Spain about 1660, which bear the arms of the order of nuns known as "Adoratrices" incorporating a red Maltese cross

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PROFESSIONAL NEWS

Pharmaceutical Society
of Great Britain

Council endorses NHS working party view

Following a request from the North East London Pharmaceutical Committee, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society agreed at its December meeting to endorse the statement in the Press release issued following the first meeting of the working party on the NHS contract which had included the following words: "The working party wishes to make it clear that although a separate broadly based committee is considering the planning of pharmaceutical services in detail, this need not preclude those who submit evidence to the working party from dealing with the general principle of planning the pharmaceutical services, providing their comments are relevant to the body of their evidence on the NHS contract."

The Committee had agreed that Council should submit evidence on any aspect within the terms of reference of the working party that was included in the scope of the Society's work. It was recommended that after a general discussion on the subject at the Committee's next meeting, a working group should be established to prepare evidence.

Health centres

The Council agreed that a letter should be sent to the secretary of Crawley Pharmaceutical Committee who had sought the Society's help over a health centre in that town.

Local pharmacists had resolved, if necessary, to investigate the idea of forming a co-operative or association to provide a pharmaceutical service at the centre in the Broadfield Development at Crawley. The service would be part time at first and full time when required. They were seeking help in obtaining a guarantee that whoever provided the service in the early days would be given occupancy of one of the permanent pharmacies when shops and health centre were built.

The committee recommended that the Society should indicate support. After inquiries had been made to ascertain the bodies to whom representation should be made, the Society would take up the matter on behalf of Crawley pharmacists.

A letter had been received from the Under Secretary of State, Department of Trade and Industry (Mr Nicholas Ridley) asking the Society to examine professional practices in the light of the Monopolies Commission's report on the supply of professional services and to let him know of any modifications proposed to the Society's rules or practices in consequence.

The question of whether to consult with other professional bodies before replying was left when Mr Bannerman suggested that when the profession was asked to do something specific, it should then make an approach.

It was reported that a meeting had been

held to discuss the provision of courses for pharmacists under the Health and Welfare Services (Provision of Instruction) Regulation between representatives of the Department of Health, the Society and four of the Society's regions in England and Wales.

It was reported that the Privy Council had approved the alteration to the bylaws, Section XII, in respect of the election of members of Council and auditors. Under the revised procedure effective January 1, 1971, nominations for the election of members and auditors must be received on or before February 18. The alterations give effect to the motion passed at the branch representatives' meeting, May 21, which asked that the bylaws should be amended so that greater time should elapse between the closing date for nominations of the Council candidates and the date on which voting papers are sent to members.

It was decided to inform two pharmacists who intended to form separate companies, with registered offices at retail pharmacies where advertised pregnancy testing services were to be carried out that their actions did not appear to comply with the spirit of the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct.

It had been pointed out that the statement in the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct allowing a discreet notice, relating to pregnancy testing services to be exhibited at a pharmacy, had not been specifically worded so that it referred to a retail pharmacist only. Therefore, if either a pharmacist or a company having a pharmacist associated with it engaged in pregnancy testing services and advertised such a service such advertising might well conflict with the Statement.

After receiving a report on an informal meeting with officials of the Department of Health and Social Security on the subject of a planned pharmaceutical service, it was decided that a document should be prepared dealing with the provision of pharmaceutical services in health centres and large group medical practice areas for submission to the Department.

It was reported that copies of a booklet "Health Centres — A Design Guide" had been sent by the department to local authorities and executive councils. An accompanying letter advised executive councils that when consulted by the local health authority about the possible provision of a health centre, they should keep closely in touch with the local professional committees concerned.

"This means early and full consultation whenever a health centre is being considered or planned... the local pharmaceutical committee for example will be specially interested."

The final wording of a warning card for issue to patients with prescriptions

for monoamineoxidase inhibitor drugs was agreed. It was recommended that arrangements for the printing and distribution of the cards should be put in hand as soon as possible and that the British Medical Association should be informed of the wording.

It was also reported that the Privy Council had confirmed and approved the proposed increases in members and premises fees.

The minutes were received and the recommendations adopted.

The president welcomed Mr Elton A. Richards, president of the Pharmacy Board of Trinidad and Tobago.

It was agreed that £1,000 from the Society's emergency fund should be sent to the president of the Pakistan Pharmaceutical Society for relief in the East Pakistan disaster.

It was agreed that Mr H. Burlinson and Mr C. H. Sage should be appointed to the Panel of Fellows in place of Dr E. F. Hersant and Dr I. Michaels, who had retired from the panel.

The council approved the recommendation that Mr H. G. Moss should be appointed a member of the Statutory Committee, in place of Mr Stanley Millwood, who wished to resign on December 31.

Agreed damages

We publish below a summary of a statement made in the Queens Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on December 9 arising from an action brought by Mr Peter St John Howe, who acts as solicitor for the Pharmaceutical Society, against Morgan-Grampian (Publishers) Ltd, Morgan Grampian Ltd, and Mr Owen H. Waller, the former publishers, proprietors and Editor of the *Chemist and Druggist*.

The statement referred to a report, which appeared in the *Chemist and Druggist* of August 30, 1969, of a court case in which Mr Howe represented a Pharmaceutical Society Inspector in an unsuccessful prosecution against a shop-keeper.

It was stated that: "In an article in the same issue of *Chemist and Druggist* commenting on the case, Mr Waller stated that the Magistrate had implied that with a little more effort the Society's solicitor could have obtained and used evidence to show that the statute was being infringed, in which event his finding might have been different, and that the Society must do more homework on such cases in the future.

"There was absolutely no foundation whatsoever for any such criticism of the plaintiff: the Magistrate had not in fact made any such suggestion or criticism and there were no grounds for the defendants' attack upon the plaintiff's professional competence which, of course, constituted a serious libel upon him."

After the matter was drawn to their attention, the defendants accepted that the impression conveyed in the article was wrong... they have agreed to express through their Counsel... their apologies to the plaintiff, to pay the plaintiff an acceptable sum as damages and to indemnify him in respect of his legal costs."

Harrison Memorial lecture: some aspects of research

A suggestion that the Pharmaceutical Society should set up a working party to formulate a Society viewpoint on the fluoridation of water was made by Mr N. J. van Abbé, chief research manager, Beecham Products (UK) on December 2.

The 1970 Harrison Memorial medal had just been awarded to Mr van Abbé by Mr Allen Aldington, deputising for the Society's president Mr W. M. Darling who was indisposed.

In the memorial lecture, Mr van Abbé stressed the opportunities for research in cosmetic science for which a pharmaceutical training provided a suitable ground-ling and appropriate breadth of outlook.

Since it was already the subject of collaborative study between pharmacists and cosmetic scientists Mr van Abbé considered first the problem of microbial contamination. He reminded his audience of the recently published monograph on good manufacturing practice for cosmetics and hoped it might also prove of some value in the pharmaceutical field.

Oral biology offered a field with numerous possibilities for progress but which had been somewhat neglected in the pharmacy curriculum. The maintenance of a healthy mouth was a matter for regular attention by a dentist but oral hygiene was of great interest to cosmetic science.

Pharmacists in general practice could play a valuable part in educating the public on, for instance, good tooth brushing technique.

Fluoride, in one form or another was so far the most effective agent against dental caries and provided it was available during childhood, fluoridated water was of great value. However, there was scope for investigating other ways of improving the resistance of dental enamel as well as of increasing fluorine uptake with conventional means.

Collaborative studies with the dental school of Leeds University, making use of a fluoride electrode that allowed the fluoride content of minute areas of enamel to be examined, had shown that in childhood fluoride content was highest at the incisor edges with a sharp decrease toward the gum margin. That gradient was reversed by middle age. Thus experiments on fluoride uptake needed careful design.

Maximum cleaning effect

Methods of obtaining maximum cleaning effect in a toothpaste while keeping denture abrasion to a low level was also being investigated. The latter was generally due to incorrect brushing techniques rather than to the toothpaste but the possibility of harming exposed dentine could not be ignored.

Turning to problems of skin and hair, Mr. van Abbé said that there was a growing evidence implicating microbial infection in causing dandruff. Local colonisation with lipolytic micro-organisms probably caused transient high concentrations

of fatty acid. One type of organism that had been implicated were yeasts of the *pityrosporum* genus, although other workers held that anaerobic *Corynebacterium acnes* was mainly responsible for the fatty acid of skin lipid and, in addition to its role in *acne vulgaris*, could play a part in dandruff.

One of the most interesting compounds so far developed for controlling dandruff was zinc bis (pyridine-thiol 1-oxide) often known as zinc omadine. This had a minimum inhibitory concentration of about 15-20 mg/ml against *P. ovale*. It was also an effective bactericide and, forecast Mr. van Abbé, when its patent expired shortly, it might prove a useful preservative for many cosmetic pharmaceutical preparations.

As in all clinical testing relating to non-lethal chronic disorders, assessment of dandruff level was made subjectively and great care was needed in design and execution of experiments to obtain meaningful results.

Good record of safety

Cosmetics which are used universally and for prolonged periods had a remarkably good record of safety, but the demand for absolute safety was increasing. Reports of sensitisation occasionally appeared, but there were many gaps in knowledge of other undesirable effects calling for a determined attempt to close them.

Animal tests were carried out with cosmetics as they were with pharmaceuticals, but extrapolation from animal to man posed a problem. Also, animal tests carried out under routine conditions could lead to false results in toxicological evaluation. Mr. van Abbé cited an instance of a cosmetic that was severely irritating to the human eye being cleared by the Draize test in rabbits. However, the preparation caused transient corneal pitting in the rabbit, a factor ignored in the test but which appeared to be closely related to the human response.

The detection of sensitising potential was perhaps the outstanding problem for cosmetic toxicologists. A sensitising index of 1 in 10,000 was intolerable, yet there was currently no sure way to identify such levels of sensitisation. It was doubtful if skin tests would provide the answer which was more likely to come from immunological research.

Mr van Abbé outlined two methods in which modern laboratory techniques were being used in the cosmetic industry — gas-liquid and column chromatography in the analysis of beeswax and the electron scanning microscope for showing up damage caused to hair by permanent waving.

Mr van Abbé concluded by welcoming plans for postgraduate studies in cosmetic science at the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology and expressing a conviction that there is ample scope for pharmacists in cosmetic science.

MARKET NEWS

Cardamoms easier

London, December 9: After a dull trading patch Alleppy green cardamoms were easier by one shilling lb cif and the prime seed by 3s. All other movements in crude drugs were in an upward direction. Dearer per cwt were cascara (by 20s), Saigon nux vomica (5s) and per lb, hydrastis (by sixpence); European lobelia (threepence), and Canadian senega (1s 6d).

The Madras State Government proposes to raise the cinchona acreage under cultivation from 5,000 to 8,000 in the State, following increasing demand for quinine in foreign countries. The Government also proposes to establish a plant for extracting quinidine.

Essential oils were quiet and unchanged on the week with the exception of Ceylon citronella and Brazilian peppermint (threepence lb up). Lemongrass was down one shilling per kg for shipment.

Crude drugs

Aconite: *Napellus* 12s 3d lb, cif.
Belladonna: Leaves 3s 3d lb spot, 3s, cif; herb 2s 3d spot, 2s, cif; root 1s 10d spot; 1s 9d, cif.
Benzoin: Spot £38 to £48 per cwt as to quality.
Buchu: (rounds) 36s spot, 34s 6d, cif.
Calumba: Spot nominal: 130s cwt, cif.
Camphor: BP powder 35s kg spot; 27s 6d, cif.
Cardamoms: Alleppy greens No. 1, 23s lb, cif; Tanzanian 28s. Prime seeds 33s 6d cif.
Cascara: Spot 400s cwt; shipment 365s., cif.
Cassia: *Lignea* whole 420s per 50-kg, cif.
Cherry bark: Thin natural 3s 4d spot and 3s 3d, cif.
Chillies: (cwt) Mombasa 280s, cif; Zanzibar 313s 9d, cif.
Colocynth pulp: Spot 4s 6d lb; 4s 3d, cif.
Dandelion: Root 5s lb spot.
Ergot: (lb) Spanish 13s lb spot.
Gentian: Root 420s per cwt spot; 410s, cif.
Ginger: Nigerian peeled 540s cwt spot, 380s, cif. Other sources unchanged.
Gums: (Per cwt) **Acacia:** Kordofan cleaned sorts 290s spot; 275s cif. **Karaya:** No. 2 faq 460s spot; 440s cif. **Tragacanth:** No. 1 spot £300 No. 2 £275.
Honey: (Per cwt ex store). Australian light amber 162s 6d, medium amber 142s 6d., nominal, Argentinian 185s nominal, Canadian 220s, Mexican 215s, nominal, Chinese 147s 6d nominal.
Hydrastis: 29s lb spot; 28s 6d, cif.
Lobelia: (lb) Dutch, 5s, spot; American 9s, cif.
Nux vomica: (cif) Ceylon 80s cwt; Saigon 155s.
Senega: Canadian 28s 6d lb, shipment nominal.
Turmeric: Madras finger 200s cwt; 165s, cif.
Valerian: Continental 265s cwt; 255s, cif. Indian 250s spot; 240s, cif.
Waxes: (Per cwt) **Bees'** 700s, cif. **Candelilla:** 560s spot, 540s cif. **Carnauba:** fatty-grey and prime yellow, all positions nominal.
Witch hazel leaves: 6s, spot; 5s 8d, cif.

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Citronella: Ceylon 7s 9d lb spot; 7s 6d, cif. Chinese 10s spot; 10s 1½d, cif.
Lemon: Spot from 35s lb; Sicilian 52s to 55s, cif as to quality.
Lemongrass: 42s kg spot; 35s 6d, cif.
Peppermint: (lb) Brazilian 18s 6d spot; 17s 9d, cif for new crop.
Sandalwood: Mysore spot 280s kg. East Indian for shipment 270s, cif.
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